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ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL SOUVENIR OF
**13th Field Artillery
Brigade**



13th DIVISION
CAMP LEWIS
WASHINGTON

HAELEN

13 F.A. BRIG.
HQ. DET.



ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL SOUVENIR OF

13th Field Artillery Brigade



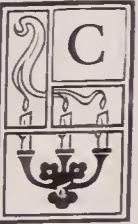
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JAN -2 1919



CAMP LEWIS, WASHINGTON



CAMP LEWIS, WASH., has been pronounced by all competent authorities the best and most ideally located camp in the whole United States, and now that the war is over it is expected to be made a permanent camp as was promised by Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

Camp Lewis is named after Meriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition which originally explored the Columbia River and the Northwest. It is the largest of the 16 National Army Camps brought into existence by the exigencies of the great World War in which the United States has taken such a noble part. Camp Lewis, however, is not wholly the result of the great war, as for over twenty years previous to its building it had many times been projected and many favorable reports were made with respect to it, two notably by Generals Murray and Funston. In view of the immediate need arising and because of the fact that nowhere in the west, especially on the Pacific Coast was any other site available, the War Department decided to locate the Camp near American Lake, some 17 miles from Tacoma and 58 miles from Seattle. Due to the public spiritedness of the citizens of Pierce County, 70,000 acres were given to the Government, a two million dollar bond issue being passed for the purpose.

The Camp has been built to accommodate some 48,000 men and to train all branches of the military service, excepting aviators. It has been especially utilized to train men from the western states of Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Arizona. Some 122,092 white and 1,928 colored troops have passed thru the camp for training purposes, about half of whom were sent to France, either with the Wildwest Division, the famous 91st Division which went over intact from Camp Lewis, or with various other organizations.

Within the reserve are located beautiful Sequalitchew Lake and the southeastern portion of American Lake making it easy to provide an abundance of pure water.

It has been built as a complete army training camp, having all the essentials of an up-to-date modern training cantonment, excepting for an aviation depot. One of the largest remount stations, to accommodate 15,000 animals has been built. In addition rifle pits, target ranges, dugouts, trenches and artillery ranges have been constructed.

The whole camp is shaped in the form of a magnet, with the prongs reaching out to the east, where they are bent outward to follow the rising ground, leaving a great open parade ground between the north and south legs, upon which thousands

of troops drill or parade at the same time, while toward the east, where the prairie widens out there are ample facilities for manoeuvre, rifle and artillery ranges, where hills form natural barriers or butts.

The placing of each half of the cantonment at the base of these hills gives a most ideal arrangement to the military units. It also agrees with the railroads projected and since constructed which run from one end of one leg to the other.

At the west end of the south arm are the Quartermaster's barracks, Ammunition Train stables, followed by the Ammunition train, Supply train, Signal Divisional Headquarters and Supply Train stables. Machine Gun Battalions, 26th Infantry Brigade, Signal Corps, 13th Field Artillery Brigade and stables, while at the extreme tip of the leg is the Auxiliary Remount Depot. At the west end of the north leg is located the Base Hospital, Hospital Barracks, Sanitary Train, barracks; Sanitary Train and isolation wards; Y. M. C. A. headquarters and buildings; Library, Knights of Columbus headquarters hall, followed by the 27th Infantry Brigade; the 166th Depot Brigade and the Development battalions, while at the eastern end of the north leg, running athwart, are rifle ranges, modern war trenches, dugouts, etc.

Continued on Seventh Page.



AJ.-GEN. JOSEPH D. LEITCH, born at Montague, Michigan, March 5, 1864. Appointed to U. S. Military Academy from Nebraska. Graduated June 12, 1889. Assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to 24th Infantry at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Oct. 1st, 1889. Served in campaigns and scouts against hostile Apaches in New Mexico, 1890 and 1891. Served at San Carlos, Arizona, Apache Reservation, December 24th, 1891, to May 5th, 1892. Commanded Company of Apache Scouts in operations against hostile Apaches, 1892. Served at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, May 10th, 1892, to November 15, 1896.

Promoted to 1st Lieutenant and assigned to 7th Infantry, 1897. Transferred to 24th Infantry the same year. Served at Fort Douglas, Utah, November 20, 1896, to April 20, 1898. Served with 24th Infantry at Tampa, Florida, May and June, 1898. Commanded Company B 24th Infantry, with 5th Corps in expedition to Cuba, June 14th, 1898, to September 3d, 1898. Present at capture of San Juan Hill and subsequent siege of Santiago, Cuba, July 1st to 16th, 1898. Served with regiment at Yellow Fever Camp, Siboney, Cuba, July 16th to August 25th, 1898. Promoted Captain of Infantry and assigned to 25th Infantry November, 1899. Served in Philippine Islands, October 5th, 1900, to August 10th, 1902, and from August 10th, 1907, to November 5th, 1909, and from March 5th, 1915, to June 8th, 1917. Took part in campaigns against Philippine Insurgents in Luzon, 1901-02, and against Moros in Mindanao, 1908-09.

Member of General Staff at Washington, D. C., January 25th, 1910, to September 30th, 1913. Student officer at Army War College, October 1st, 1913, to April 29th, 1914. Promoted Major and assigned to 28th Infantry, March 11th, 1911. Served with Expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 28th Infantry as Brigade Adjutant, 5th Brigade, and as Chief of Staff, Expeditionary Force, May 2d to November 22d, 1914.

Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to 8th Infantry, July 1st, 1916. Commanded 40th Infantry and Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minn., June 22d to October 1st, 1917. Promoted Colonel of Infantry July, 1917.

Served on General Staff at Washington, October 3d, 1917, to February 16th, 1918. Appointed Brigadier-General National Army, February 6th, 1918, and commanded 15th Brigade, 8th Division, at Camp Fremont, California, February 22d, to October 4th, 1918. Appointed Major-General, U. S. A., October, 1918. Commanded 13th Division at Camp Lewis, October 7th, 1918, to date.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH E. LEITCH



BRIGADIER-GENERAL WM. P. ENNIS



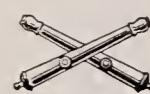
RIGADIER-GENERAL W. P. ENNIS, Cadet, U. S. M. A., June 19th, 1897 to February 18th, 1901. Appointed 2nd Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps, February 18th, 1901, assigned to 20th Company, Coast Artillery, Havana, Cuba. Joined 11th Battery, Field Artillery, July 5th, 1901, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Detailed Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, West Point, N. Y., August 22nd, 1904. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, May 20th, 1905.

Left West Point, August 13th, 1908, joining the 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. Detailed Remount Service, Fort Reno, Okla., January 2nd, 1909. Commissioned Captain, March 11, 1911. Relieved Remount Service, May 1st, 1912, joining the 4th Field Artillery, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

Assigned 1st Field Artillery, Philippine Islands, Sept., 1912. Left Philippines, July 15th, 1913, arriving Honolulu, August 22nd, 1913. Left Honolulu, February 5th, 1915, reporting for duty West Point, N. Y., as Senior Instructor Field Artillery Tactics, February 26th, 1915. Commissioned Major, Field Artillery, May 15th, 1917; commissioned Lt.-Colonel, Field Artillery, August 5th, 1917.

Left West Point, N. Y., reporting as Instructor, School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., December 20th, 1917. Commissioned Colonel, Field Artillery, May 10th, 1918. Appointed Director, Department of Material, School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., May, 1918.

Appointed Brigadier-General, August 8th, 1918, and assigned to the 13th F. A. Brigade, August 27th, 1918. Left for overseas duty in France, December 14th, 1918.



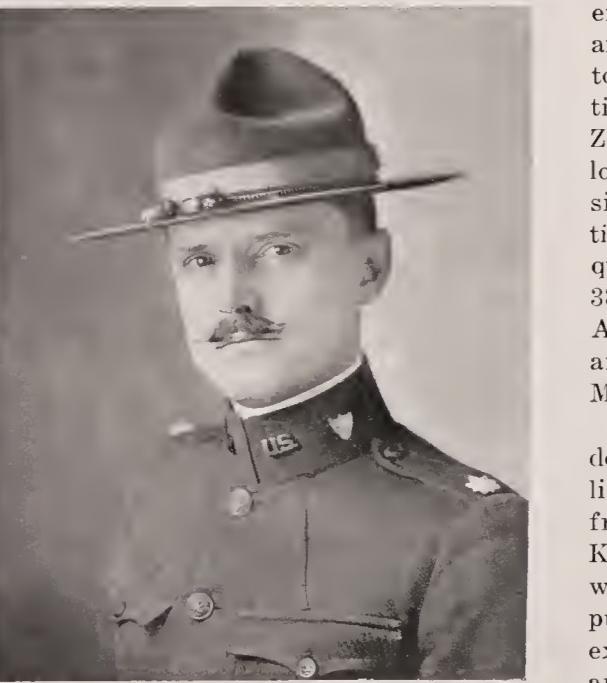
13th Field Artillery Brigade

Brigadier-General Wm. P. Ennis, Commanding



In August, 1918, the 13th Division was ordered to be former at Camp Lewis, Washington, and to be ready for overseas duty by November 1, 1918.

On August 7th and 8th the following field officers reported for duty with the 13th Field Artillery Brigade: Lt.-Col. Harold E. Marr, Lt.-Col. Julian I. Chamberlain, Major Harry Hulen, Major John H. McIlvaine, and Major Arthur A. White. With the exception of the last named officer, these had come from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, where they had been instructors in the School of Fire. By virtue of his rank, Lt.-Col. H. E. Marr took command of the Artillery Brigade.



Lt.-Col. Harry Hulen, Brigade Adjutant

In compliance with orders the local Depot Brigade had held 1,500 selected men for the Artillery Brigade. These were transferred August 14th. The men had been classified and were assigned to duties similar to those which they had filled in civil life.



First Lt. Clarence P. Townsley



First Lieut. Leo M. Kreber

Tentative drill schedules were adopted. Much credit is due to Lt.-Col. Marr. His hard work in the preliminary organization had much to do with the excellent showing of the Brigade made some few weeks later.

The following few weeks new officers arrived: Graduates and non-graduates from the School of Fire, Ft. Sill, graduates of the Central Officers' Training Camp, Specialists from the Radio Schools and overseas officers (chiefly Captains), sent to command the Brigade batteries. Infirmaries were organized and medical officers assigned. Veterinarians were assigned to the Horse Regiments. Colonels Bailey and Donahue arrived from overseas duty and were assigned, respectively, to the 37th and 38th Regiments.

On September 16th, Brigadier-General William P. Ennis arrived and assumed command of the Brigade.

The weeks following the arrival of the General were characterized by work and then more work. Some material for training was issued, thirteen 3-inch guns and twenty-four British 75s. About thirteen hundred horses were distributed to the two Light Artillery Regiments. Schools were established for men, non-commissioned officers, and officers. Special schools were established for special work, such as radio and telephone instruction. Nightly lectures were given to all officers of the Brigade by officers of the French Mission and by officers of the Brigade. The General's

Staff attended a school conducted by the "Traveling Circus" of foreign officers.

On Friday, October 25th, 1918, Lt.-Col. Wallace, Artillery Inspector from Washington, D. C., arrived. It had been only eleven weeks since the first officers and men were assigned to the 13th Field Artillery Brigade and less than six weeks since the arrival of General Ennis. We quote from the report, dated November 5th, 1918, sent in to Washington by Lt.-Col. Wallace:

"Although the Brigade has been organized for a comparatively short time and instruction in the various subjects has been by no means completed, I consider the Brigade much better prepared for service abroad at this time than were several Brigades with which I am familiar and which have been sent across. * * * The organization and effort is in every way superior to that noted in the brigades inspected up to this time."

It would, indeed, be unjust not to give the enlisted man much of the credit for the excellent showing of the Brigade. The enlisted personnel was of the highest quality.

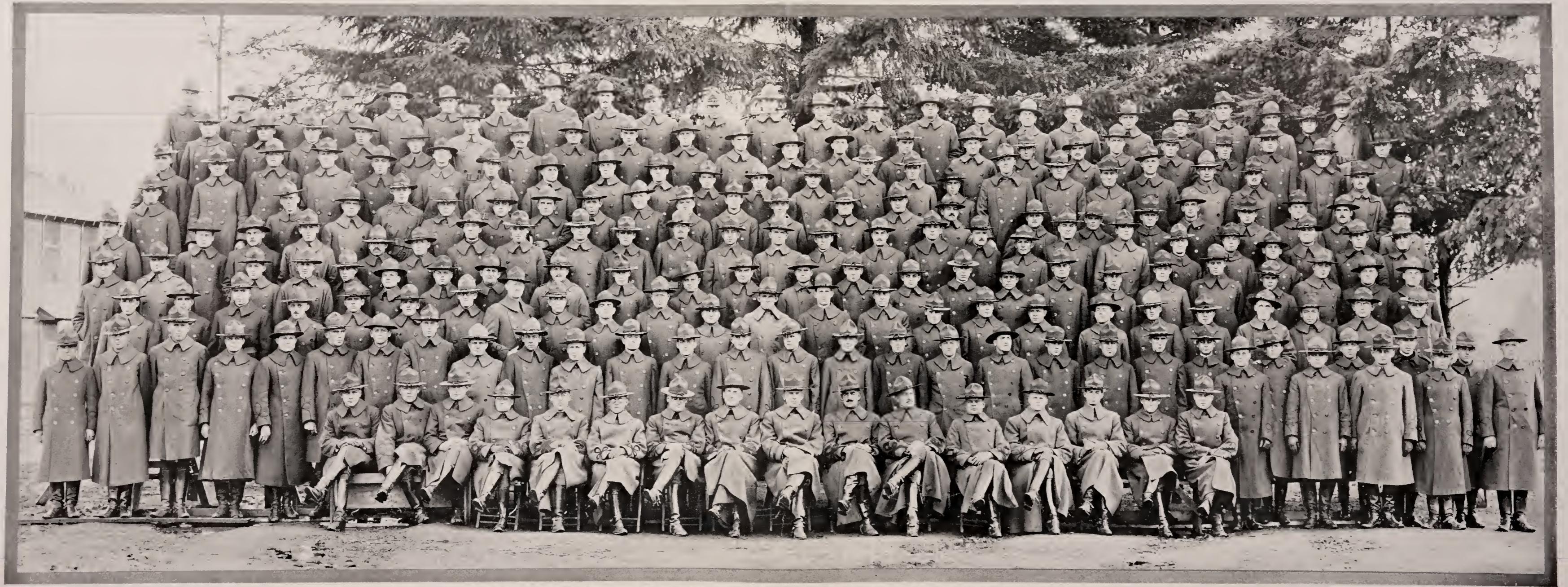
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BRIGADIER-GENERAL WM. P. ENNIS AND STAFF



Top line left to right: Entrance to Camp Lewis; camouflaged guns in firing position; Radio at work. Center: 38th Field Artillery football team. Left center: Firing on the range. Left bottom: "Y" Building for the 13th Field Artillery Brigade. Right center: Guns firing on the range at Roye. Bottom right: 13th Field Artillery Brigade Knights of Columbus Hall.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL WM. P. ENNIS AND OFFICERS, 13TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Camp Lewis, Washington

Continued from Second Page.

The number of buildings and structures in the camp are more than 2,500 and the camp cost nearly seven million dollars. It has a modern water system, an up-to-date sewerage system, electric lights, railroads, some 30 miles of hard surfaced roads, an incinerator, a fire-fighting equipment suitable for any modern city. It has also a bakery capable of turning out 36,000 pounds of bread each twenty-four hours and a Base Hospital that probably has not its equal on the American continent. It is capable of handling 1,500 patients and is being added to constantly. The Base Hospital is completely equipped with the most modern apparatus and has a record for successful treatment.

For general welfare work amongst the troops there is a branch of the Red Cross which has done excellent work for the troops, a beautiful Hostess House run by the Y. W. C. A., while the Y. M. C. A. has some 10 buildings thruout the grounds. The Knights of Columbus has also 3 buildings located thruout the camp. The Christian Science, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board and the American Library Association are also represented with buildings. The Camp Library is a commodious building stocked with many thousands of books and has rendered a real service to the men in camp.

In addition, located at the gates of the Camp, is a place for recreation—Greene Park—where the men of the camp can secure clean amusement.



The Headquarters Detachment, 13th Field Artillery Brigade, consists of sixty-seven enlisted men, who were selected from the various contingents because of their educational and occupational qualifications. In a short space of time it is impracticable to train inexperienced men for the duties required in the headquarters of an artillery brigade.

They are employed in the five departments of Brigade Headquarters: Administration, Munitions, Operations, Intelligence and Signal, which includes radio and telephone. Listed among the personnel are civil engineers, mining engineers, draughtsmen, camouflage artists, wireless operators, telephone men, chauffeurs, auto mechanics, and interpreters, each one an expert in his line.

Captain Theodore E. Buechler and 1st Lieutenant George H. Kelly have been assigned to duty with the detachment.

13th Field Artillery Brigade

Continued from Fourth Page

Lieut.-Colonel Harry Hulen started his military career as a private in the Texas National Guard in 1902, serving until 1905, when he was appointed a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy from the 13th District of Texas, leaving in 1907. Appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 1st Mississippi Field Artillery on February 9th, 1917, and a Captain of the 140th Field Artillery on July 30th, 1917. In December, 1917, was

appointed Operations Officer of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade. Was graduated from the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., February 5th, 1918, being an instructor from February 5th to July 30th, 1918. Appointed Major and Adjutant of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade on July 30th, 1918, and made a Lt.-Colonel of the 37th Field Artillery on November 8th, 1918. Appointed Lt.-Colonel Adjutant of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade on November 14th, 1918.

First Lieutenant Leo M. Kreber was appointed from the 12th District, Columbus, Ohio, and entered the U. S. Military Academy on June 15th, 1915, being graduated on June 12th, 1918. Attended School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., beginning July 8th, 1918, and after completing the course acted as an instructor until November 18, 1918, when he was appointed as aide-de-camp to Gen. Wm. P. Ennis, reporting on November 22nd, 1918.

First Lieutenant Clarence Page Townsley, Jr., entered the U. S. Military Academy from Pennsylvania, June 5th, 1915. Graduating from the U. S. Military academy in June, 1918, was appointed 2nd Lieut. of Field Artillery on June 12th, 1918. Graduated from the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, September 21st, 1918. On the same date was assigned to the 13th Field Artillery Brigade being appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Wm. P. Ennis on October 4th, 1918. On November 4th received the appointment of 1st Lieutenant Field Artillery.



Capt. Theodore E. Buechler

37th Field Artillery

Col. B. M. Bailey, Commanding

THE public at large for more than a year have been told by the press, correspondents, and magazines the nation over, of the abilities, activities, and personnel of our various fighting units over there, but little or nothing has been said or known of Uncle Sam's forces, which the irony of fate, geographical position, etc., did not permit to show to the world on the big stage in Europe the mettle of which they were made, nor the efficiency they possessed. This is especially true of the Field Artillery arm of the service, and more particularly of the 37th Regiment of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, which, from August, 1918, to the present, has been in training at Camp Lewis, Wash. This regiment has made a remarkable record from the time of its organization, and within three months has been whipped into one of the finest Field Artillery units in the American Army.

The Regiment was organized at Camp Lewis in July, 1918, when our overseas fighting forces numbered about 2,000,000 men. It had but few Artillery officers fresh from Officers' Training Schools at Fort Sill and Camp Zachary Taylor, and the men practically all from the Replacement Depot, knowing nothing of Field Artillery.

The Regiment had as its first Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Harold E. Marr. He organized the regiment and retained command until the arrival of Colonel Bailey. It was this latter officer, just arrived from overseas, where he rendered most distinguished and efficient service, who, in the short period of less than three months, made it one of the ablest and most efficient artillery units in the American Army.

An Officers' School was started on September 23rd, 1918, mornings and afternoons, one-half of the officers appearing at the former and the other half at the latter. In addition all officers also attended the Brigade Officers' School daily for an hour in the evening.

The Regimental Band was at the same time organized, and in the November and December Reviews, received many commendations for its splendid showing, it being one of the few mounted musical units.

At first only four guns and nine caissons were available for each Regiment which had to alternate among the various Batteries.

Colonel Bailey was ably assisted in his work by Majors Andrew B. Christian who had likewise seen active service overseas, and Arthur A. White, a West Pointer. Major Christian looked after the Officers' classes and Major White, Equitation, while the various Battery Commanders kept pace in their respective spheres.

On October 7, 1918, a schedule of Advance Drill was ushered in followed by more advanced work on October 14th. Batteries were simulating fire on the Roy Sector three miles distant, and later, when ammunition arrived, service fire was taken up. The various Battalions alternated daily in this practice.

The Officers and men of the 13th F. A. Brigade of which the 37th is one of the units, progressed so rapidly that they earned and received a very high commendation on November 13th, 1918, and which read as follows: "The War Department Inspec-

And while the 37th Field Artillery was not able to "go across" as Colonel Bailey, all his officers and men so ardently desired, however all have the satisfaction of knowing that they were trained into and became one of the most proficient Artillery units in the American Army. Colonel Bailey is noted for accuracy and rapidity of movement whether in fire or otherwise and this, the 37th Artillery imbibed from him. While most of the officers and men will shortly be engaged in civilian pursuits, Colonel Bailey will doubtless remain in the Regular Army, ready again whenever his country needs him to fight or to whip into shape a regiment of fighters as he did the 37th.

One can only surmise what an enviable record the 13th Artillery Brigade, and particularly the 37th Regiment of that Brigade would have made for themselves and their country had they been permitted to go across and "send them over" against the boches.

Colonel Benjamin Mart Bailey, was born July 3rd, 1880, at Mansfield Tiago Co., Penn.

Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, April 11th, 1905, from New York (at large) by President Roosevelt. Declined commission as 1st Lieutenant, Coast Artillery, 1907, and transferred, at his own request, to the Field Artillery.

Served in Philippine Islands from 1907 to 1910, with the 5th Field Artillery and the Military Information Division. Served as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Walter Howe, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of the Dakotas, 1911-12, St. Paul, Minn.

Graduated at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., 1913. Served as Inspector-Instructor of Militia Field Artillery of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, 1914-15.

Assigned to 3rd Field Artillery, Ft. Sam, Houston, Texas, 1915. On duty with Battery "C," 3rd Field Artillery on Mexican border, 1915. Promoted Captain and assigned to 7th Field Artillery, 1916. Organized Battery "C," 7th Field Artillery. Transferred to 20th Field Artillery, and organized Batteries "C" and "D" of that regiment in 1917.

Instructor of 2d Training Battery, Student Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas, 1917. Promoted to Major and assigned to 15th Field Artillery, which sailed for France as part of the 2d Regular Division in December, 1917.

Graduated at French School of Fire, Valdahon, France, 1918. Commanded a Battalion of Barrage Artillery, under-groupment of Rouvroy, supporting the French 52d Division on the Meuse, near St. Mihiel, in March, April and May, 1918.

Cited in reports of French 52d Division Commander, German attack at Maisey, France, April 13th, 1918. Commanded 1st Battalion, 15th Field Artillery, when the 2d Division stopped the German drive on Paris at Chateau Thierry, June 3rd, 1918.

Supported the 5th and 6th Marines in the Battle of Belleau Wood, June 6-7, 1918, and Bouresches, June 8-9, 1918. Supported the 2nd Battalion, 9th Infantry, during the attack and capture of Vaux, July 1st, 1918.



COL. B. M. BAILEY

tor of Artillery, as result of his inspection, reports that the Artillery Brigade, this Division, at the present stage of training shows a degree of proficiency in excess of that of many other divisions that have already gone overseas."



COL. B. M. BAILEY AND OFFICERS OF 37TH FIELD ARTILLERY

37th Field Artillery

Continued from Eighth Page.

Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 364th Field Artillery, June 4th, 1918. Commanded the 1st Battalion, 15th Field Artillery, supporting the 23rd Infantry near Soissons, France, July 18th to 25th, when the 1st and 2nd U. S. Divisions and the 1st French Moroccan Division, the 20th and 30th French Army Corps made the flank drive (Beaurepaire Farm, Vierzy, Chaudun, Longpont, Ville-Montoire and Tigny) that caused the evacuation of the Chateau Thierry salient.

Promoted Colonel and assigned to the 37th Field Artillery at Camp Lewis, Washington, August 28th, 1918.

Major Arthur Arnim White, born October 21, 1889 at Coatsburg, Illinois.

Graduated from United States Military Academy, June 12, 1915. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 26th U. S. Infantry, June 12, 1915. 1st Lieutenant, 36th U. S. Infantry, July, 1916. 1st Lieutenant, 17th U. S. Cavalry, February to August, 1917. Captain, 11th U. S. Field Artillery, August, 1917 to July 3, 1918.

Graduated from School of Fire for Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, December 21, 1917.

Major F. A. N. A. Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Taylor, Ky., July, 1918. Major, 37th Field Artillery, August, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Charles L. Justi, born April 8, 1893, at Baltimore, Maryland, enlisted in the Regular Army on June 16, 1916, at Fort Logan, Colorado. Transferred to Medical Department at Fort Sam, Houston, Texas, July 4, 1916. Transferred to Battery "B," 7th Field Artillery, Camp Wilson, Texas, February 3, 1917. Appointed Corporal, June 26, 1917. Transferred to Battery "E," 20th Field Artillery, and appointed Sergeant, July 1, 1917. Transferred to 315th Field Artillery, Camp Lee, Virginia, September 9, 1917. Appointed 1st Sergeant, October 12, 1917.

Attended Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, from January 3rd to April 20th, 1918. Transferred to Field Artillery R. D., at Camp Jackson, S. C., May 5, 1918.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, June 1, 1918. Transferred to Camp Zachary, Taylor, Ky., June 3, 1918. Transferred to 13th Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Lewis, Washington and assigned to the 37th Field Artillery, July 7th, 1918.

Appointed Acting Adjutant, 37th Field Artillery, August 21, 1918.



Major Arthur A. White

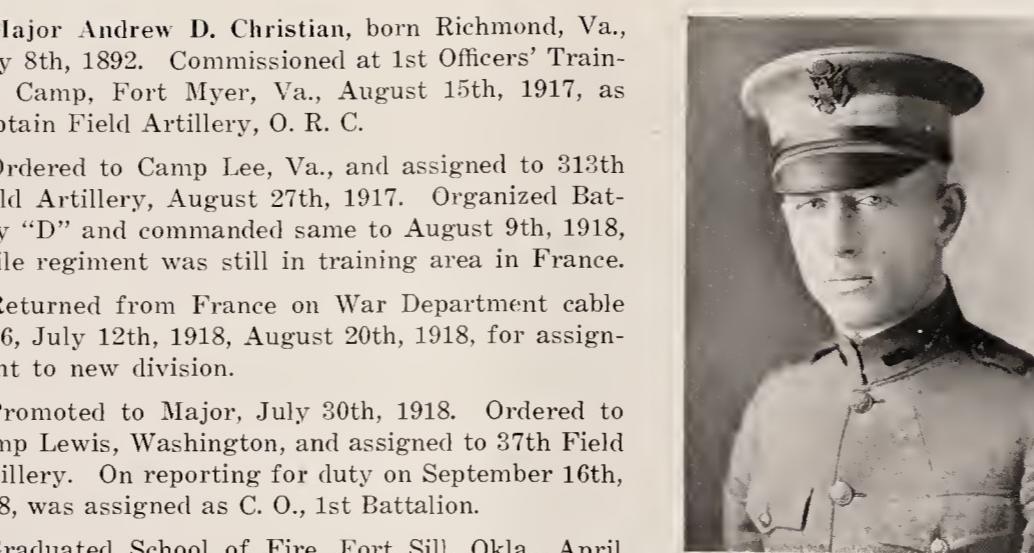
Major Andrew D. Christian, born Richmond, Va., July 8th, 1892. Commissioned at 1st Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va., August 15th, 1917, as Captain Field Artillery, O. R. C.

Ordered to Camp Lee, Va., and assigned to 313th Field Artillery, August 27th, 1917. Organized Battery "D" and commanded same to August 9th, 1918, while regiment was still in training area in France.

Returned from France on War Department cable 1706, July 12th, 1918, August 20th, 1918, for assignment to new division.

Promoted to Major, July 30th, 1918. Ordered to Camp Lewis, Washington, and assigned to 37th Field Artillery. On reporting for duty on September 16th, 1918, was assigned as C. O., 1st Battalion.

Graduated School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., April 6th, 1918.



Lt. Charles L. Justi, Adjutant

Second Lieutenant Henry F. Lasch, 37th F. A., born at Wheeling, W. Va., March 15, 1892.

Enlisted Headquarters Company, 324th Field Artillery (Heavy) on November 1, 1917. Appointed Corporal, December 18, 1917.

Attended 3rd O. T. C., Camp Sherman, Ohio, from January 5, 1918 to April 20, 1918. Appointed Sergeant, April 22, 1918.

Transferred to F. A. R. D. Camp Jackson, S. C., on May 5, 1918. Assigned to Military Police, Columbia, S. C.

Commissioned 2nd Lt. F. A., June 1, 1918.

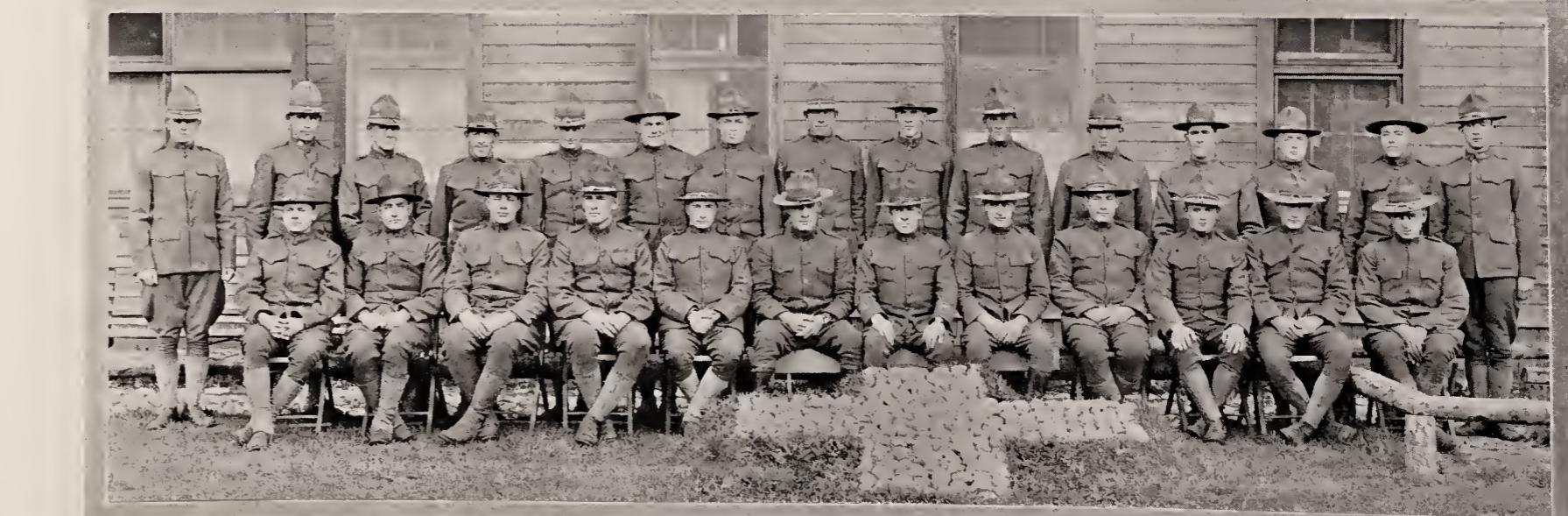
Transferred to F. A. R. D., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., July 2, 1918. Assigned to 8th Battalion.

Transferred to 13th Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash., on August 8, 1918. Assigned to 37th F. A., August 10, 1918.

Appointed Acting Personnel Adjutant, September 7, 1918.



**Second Lt. Henry F. Lasch,
Personal Adjutant**



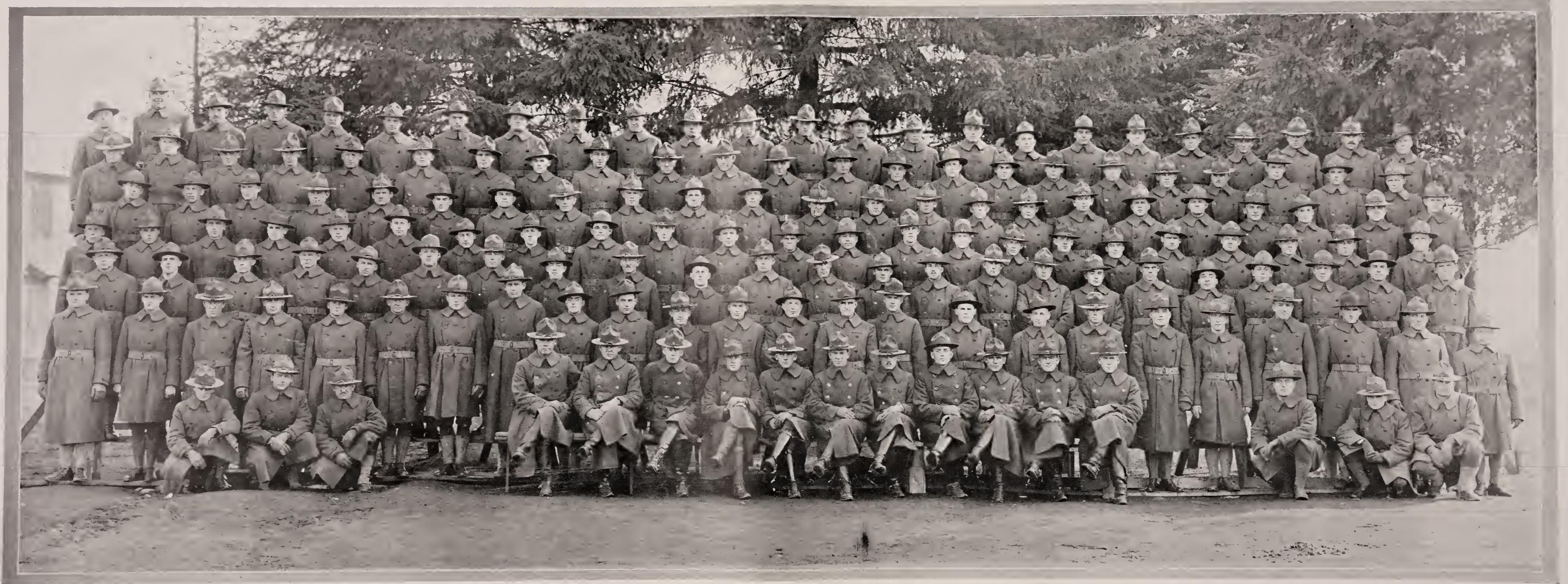
Medical Detachment, 37th Field Artillery



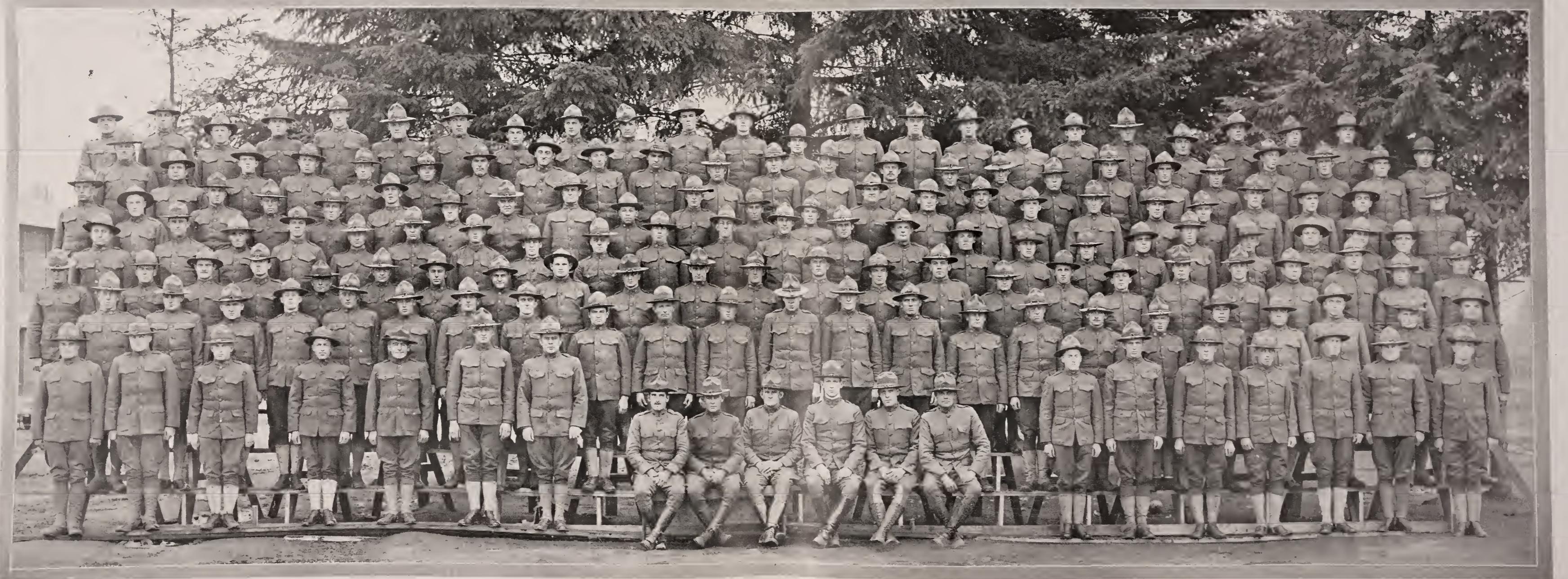
Major Andrew D. Christian



37th FIELD ARTILLERY BAND



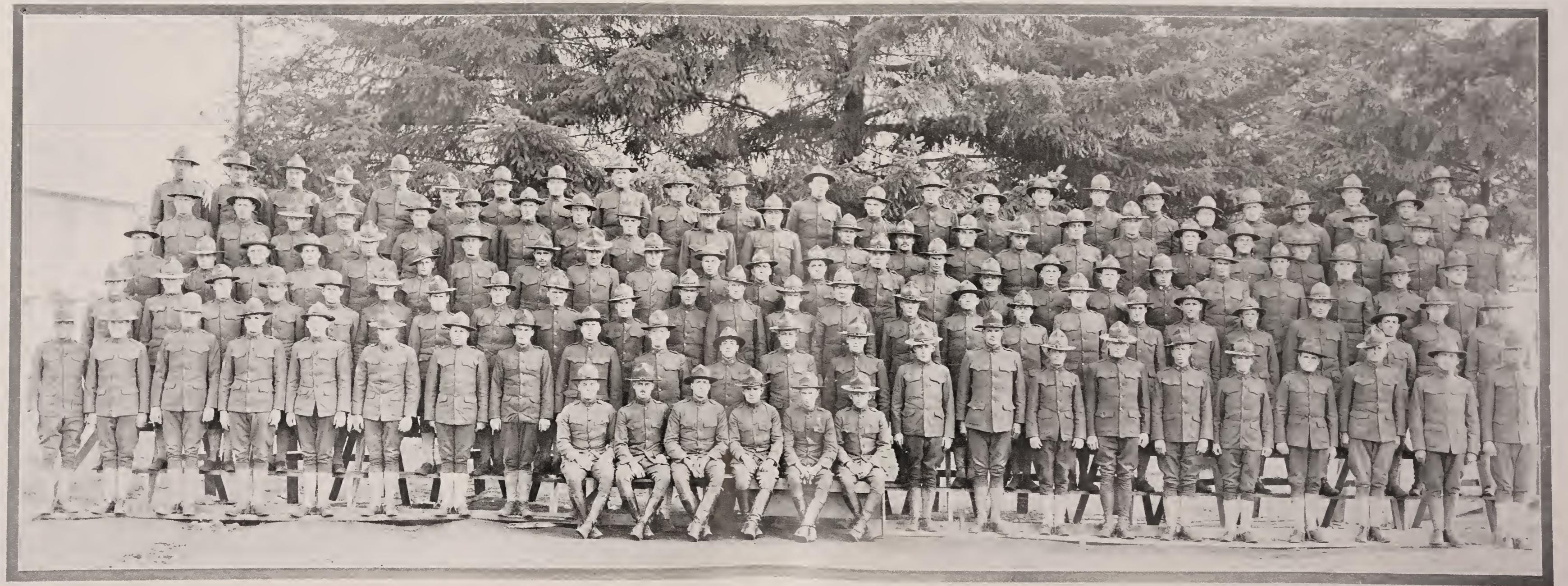
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY A, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY



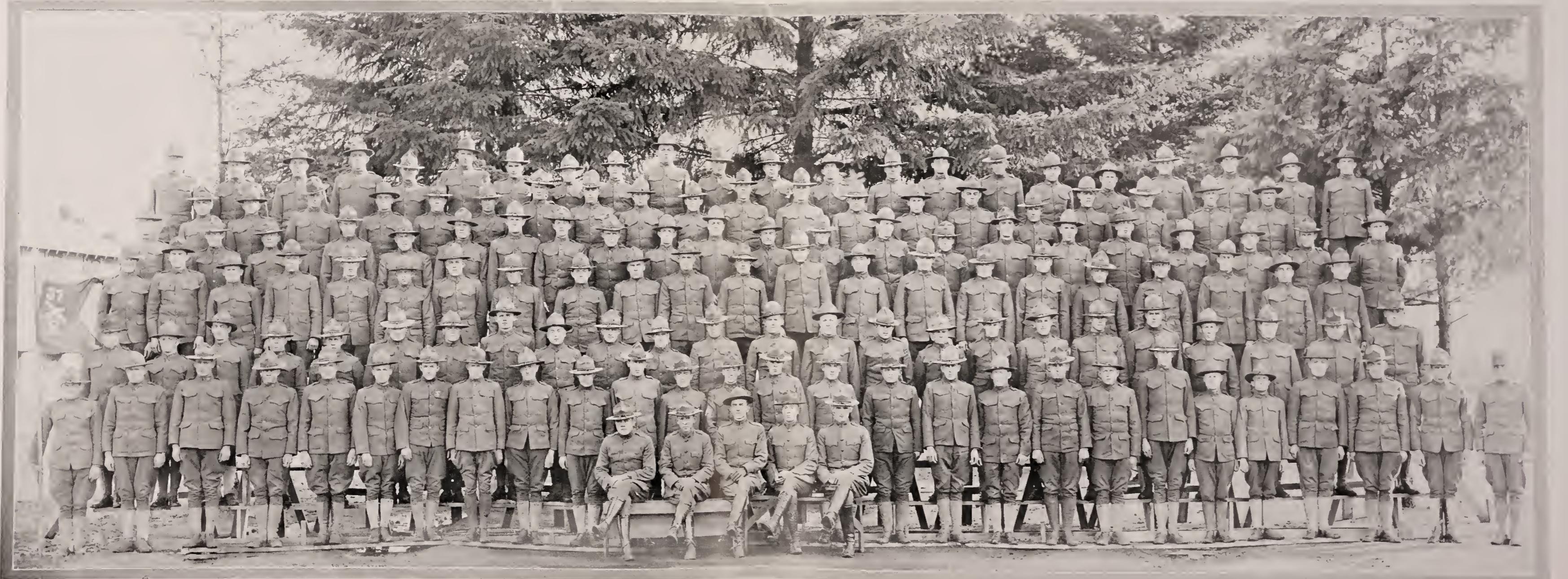
BATTERY B, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY



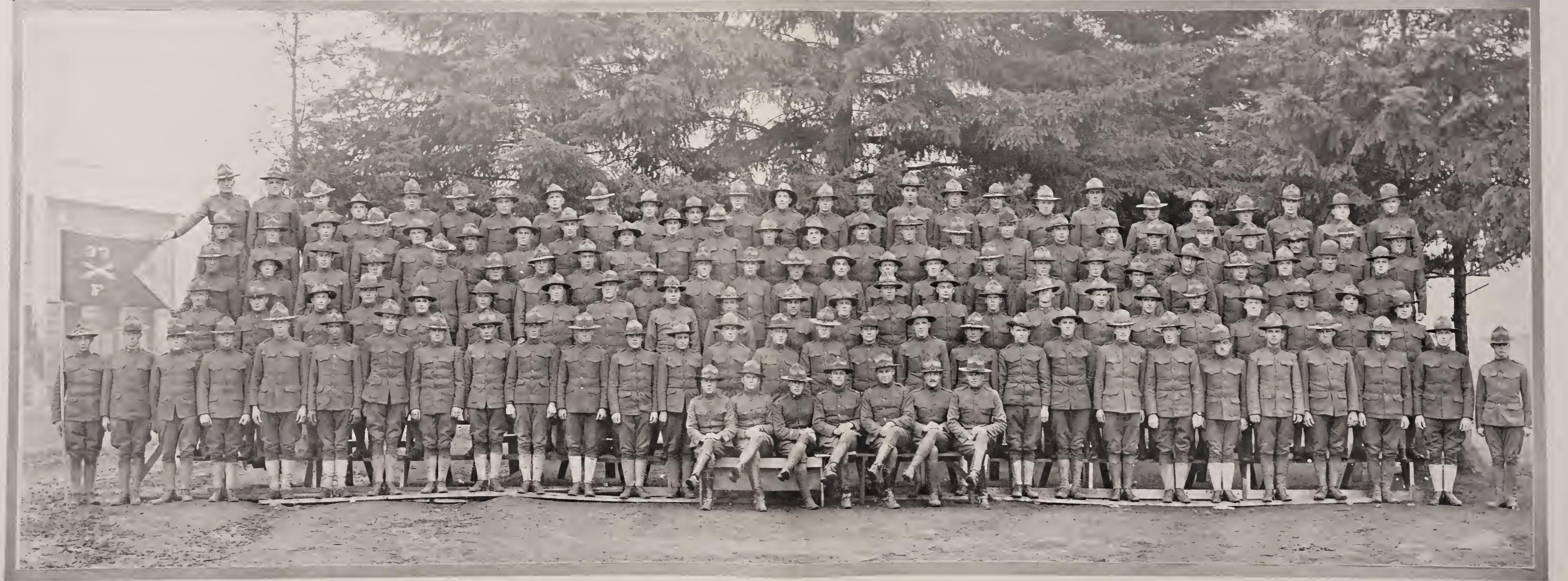
BATTERY C, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY D, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY E, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY F, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY



SUPPLY COMPANY, 37th FIELD ARTILLERY

39th Field Artillery (Heavy)

Col. Harold E. Marr, Commanding



The history of the 39th Field Artillery is a story of rapid development. Just when service overseas appeared to be a reality and not a vague, indefinite goal, the signing of the armistice suddenly brought this development to an end more or less permanent, for although the regiment may be continued after the war as an organization of the Regular Army, as a regiment of men drafted for the world war, it appears to have reached its destination. Although hampered by a lack of equipment and material, the report of Lieut.-Col. Wallace, the inspector from the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, showed that the regiment in less than three months of intensive training had already achieved much, and if more concrete proof is required, it has been furnished by the subsequent firing of the batteries in the Roy sector.

Although carried in the brigade as a regiment of Heavy Field Artillery, being rated as a motorized regiment of 155 MM Howitzers, the peculiar conditions prevailing on this side made it necessary for most of the instruction of officers and men to be in the Principles of Fire, as laid down for the light artillery. Furthermore, in order to be prepared for the more than probable conversion of the regiment into a horse drawn regiment when it had moved overseas, it became necessary to give instruction in all departments that dealt with horses and equitation. Five nearly worn out trucks were issued to the regiment and from this assemblage two trucks were reconstructed which gave very effective service later in moving the guns from the park to and from the firing sector.

Major John H. McIlvaine reported for duty at Camp Lewis, Wednesday, August 7th, 1918, and was assigned to the 39th Field Artillery. Two days later, eighteen officers from the Replacement Depot at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, reported and were attached for duty. Permanent headquarters were established on August 16th and on the following Monday, the officers were assigned to the regiment; on the day following, Major McIlvaine began in earnest the organization of the 39th Field Artillery.

On August 22nd, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Mitchell reported for duty and assumed command of the regiment. A second group of officers reported from Camp Zachary Taylor and were attached to the regiment on August 24th. These officers were newly graduated Second Lieutenants from the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training Camp.

The Regimental Band and the Bugle Corps were established and began duty, Lieut. Weldon L. Moore, Acting Regimental Adjutant at that time, being responsible for the rapid development of the band, which later took high rank among the bands of the division. On August 31st, the regiment passed in review for the first time. The first three of a long list of officers to join this regiment from Fort Sill, reported

on September 5th, having completed their course at the School of Fire. Two days later a second group of officers reported from the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, eighteen Second Lieutenants being in this group.



Colonel Harold E. Marr, 39th Field Artillery

By the end of September, officers with the gold and the blue overseas chevrons began to report and were assigned to the regiment. One of these, Capt. Wm. H. Fritz, was appointed Regimental Adjutant, while others of the overseas officers, as well as the graduates of the Fort Sill School of Fire became instructors at the Regi-

mental Officers' School, which opened on September 23rd. The following subjects were studied: Field gunnery, topography and reconnaissance, and equitation and the officers were divided into two groups, each group attending school on alternate days. A week later an officers' school for the entire brigade was inaugurated. At the same time, a regimental non-commissioned officers' school, conducted by specially selected officers, was started.

Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, on his own request to attend the School of Fire at Fort Sill, was ordered to that station, leaving Major McIlvaine in command. A few days later, Major E. Montgomery reported, and as senior officer, assumed command. On September 30th, Lieut.-Col. Marr, 37th F. A., the present commanding officer, was attached to the regiment, while Major Montgomery was ordered to Fort Sill. Lieut.-Col. Marr had been brigade commander at the time of the formation of the brigade. The close of the month found the regiment with 1,548 men assigned.

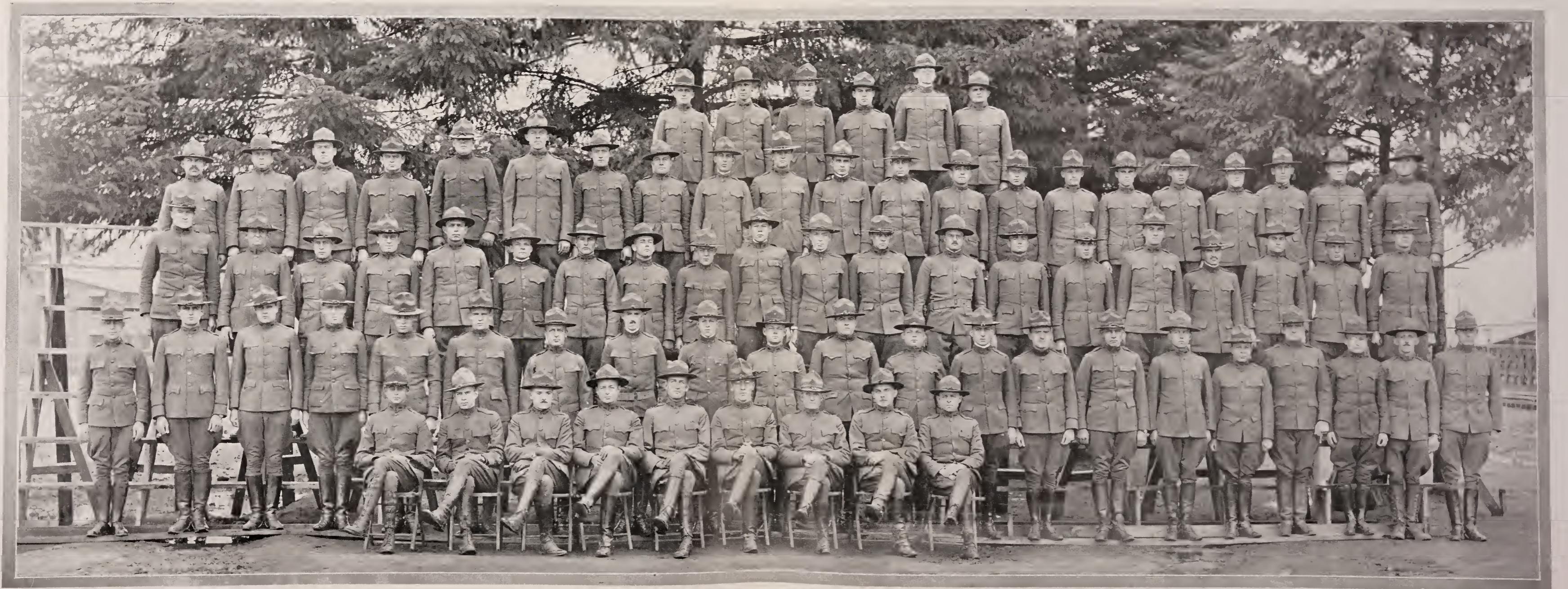
The first of October found the regiment well organized, most of the officers having been assigned. The motor school was organized October 4th, the attendance composed of skilled mechanics and those wishing to become chauffeurs and mechanics. Capt. H. E. Anthony, commanding Battery B, was detailed regimental adjutant, October 19th, to fill the place left vacant by Capt. W. H. Fritz.

Despite the influenza, the schedule of drill laid down by brigade headquarters, did not suffer and a new feature which consisted of the construction of gun emplacements by each battery, was added, while a further addition to the usual duties of the regimental and battalion staff officers was attendance at staff problems, among which were a machine gun demonstration, artillery service firing and barrages, and a divisional problem in which particular attention was paid to the department of liaison.

It was during this month that the regiment was inspected for fitness as to overseas duty by Lieut.-Col. Wallace, the representative of the Chief of Field Artillery. As was to be expected, this inspection, and the general trend of preparation in all the various details, made expectation for service in France or possibly Siberia, run high, but the events of November 11th, were destined to eventually kill these hopes. The report of Lieut.-Col. Wallace was most flattering, and a feature of this report which gave much gratification was the recommendation of Lieut.-Col. Marr for promotion to a colonelcy and the command of the regiment. This recommendation was approved and he was assigned to the command.

The regiment had been having regimental reviews since early in its formation, but on November 2nd it participated in its first brigade review, the forerunner of others which followed nearly every week. The final culmination of these reviews took place when the regiment marched in the divisional review, at the head of the 13th Field Artillery, on November 23rd. In all of the brigade reviews and in the divisional review, the regiment was dismounted and received much favorable comment on its appearance.

One of the significant details of approaching overseas service before the signing of the armistice, had been the appearance of a camouflaged Holt Tractor in front of



COL. H. E. MARR AND OFFICERS OF 39TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Regimental Headquarters, November 9th. This was reported to be the forerunner of six similar tractors, although the latter never arrived. This tractor has done excellent work to and from the firing sector and has drawn as many as eight loaded caissons and one piece at a time. While the signing of the armistice could not but cause great rejoicing upon the cessation of hostilities, there could not but be regret that the regiment was not destined to fulfill its function as a fighting unit.

From this time forward, a gradual let down in drill hours and schedule to a peace time routine followed, although this must not be understood to imply that there was any let down in military discipline. Firing on the range has been a valuable feature in serving to keep up the interest of the men.

The decision of the War Department to make the 13th Division a lasting organization of the Regular Army will serve to place the 39th Regiment of Field Artillery on the permanent rolls of the national forces and it is to be hoped that the splendid showing made by this regiment in its infancy is but the forecast of a vigorous maturity that will put the name of the 39th high on the list.

Colonel Harold E. Marr, commanding officer of the Thirty-ninth Field Artillery, began his military career by enlisting in Co. K, 2nd Maine Infantry, in May, 1900, serving as private, corporal and sergeant until June, 1906, and as second lieutenant until September, 1908. He then received a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army and joined Battery B, 2nd U. S. Field Artillery in November of that year at Camp Columbia, Cuba. He served with this organization in Cuba; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and Camp Statsenburg, Pampauga, P. I. In May 1911 was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant and assigned to the First Field Artillery which was also serving in the Philippines.

Col. Marr remained with this organization when it was sent to Schofield Barracks, Oahu, H. T., completed his foreign service tour in July, 1915, and was then assigned to the Fifth Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla.

He did duty with his regiment at Fort Sill and on the border until November, 1916, when he was detailed as Inspector-Instructor of the New England National Guard Field Artillery with station at Boston, Mass.

He had received his captaincy in July, 1916, and in August, 1917, was appointed a major and assigned to the 301st F. A., at Camp Devens, Mass. In October he was detailed as an instructor in the Firing Department of the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla.,

receiving his lieutenant-colonelcy while on duty there the following June.

Early in August, 1918, he reported at Camp Lewis, Wash., as lieutenant-colonel of the 37th F. A., and organized the 13th F. A. Brigade. On September 30th, he was placed in command of the 39th Field Artillery and was promoted and assigned as colonel of the regiment on November 8th, 1918.

Captain Harold E. Anthony, commissioned 1st Lieutenant from 2nd Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y., assigned to 309th Heavy Field Artillery at Camp Dix, N. J., December 15th, 1917, on special duty as Instructor at 3rd Officers' Training Camp from January 5th to April 19th, 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J.

Commanded B Battery, 309th F. A., from April 26th to August 13th, 1918. With American Expeditionary Forces from June 4th to September 7th, 1918. Attended French Artillery School at Camp De Meucou, at Vannes, France.



Major John H. McIlvaine

Commissioned Captain, July 30, 1918. Returned to United States, September 7th, 1918. Assigned to duty at Camp Meade, Maryland.

Assigned to 39th Heavy Field Artillery, to command Battery B, September 30, 1918. Detailed as Regimental Adjutant to succeed Captain Fritz, October 21st, 1918.

Major John H. McIlvaine was commissioned Captain of Field Artillery, August 15th, 1917, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Assigned to 333rd Field Artillery, Camp Grant, Ill., and commanded Battery A, that Regiment, from September 6th, 1917, until ordered on detached service at School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., January, 1918. Successfully completed the firing course in February, 1918, and retained as Instructor in Material Department of the school until latter part of July, 1918, at which time he was promoted to the grade of Major and assigned to the 39th Field Artillery. Joined Regiment, August 6th, 1918 and assumed command.

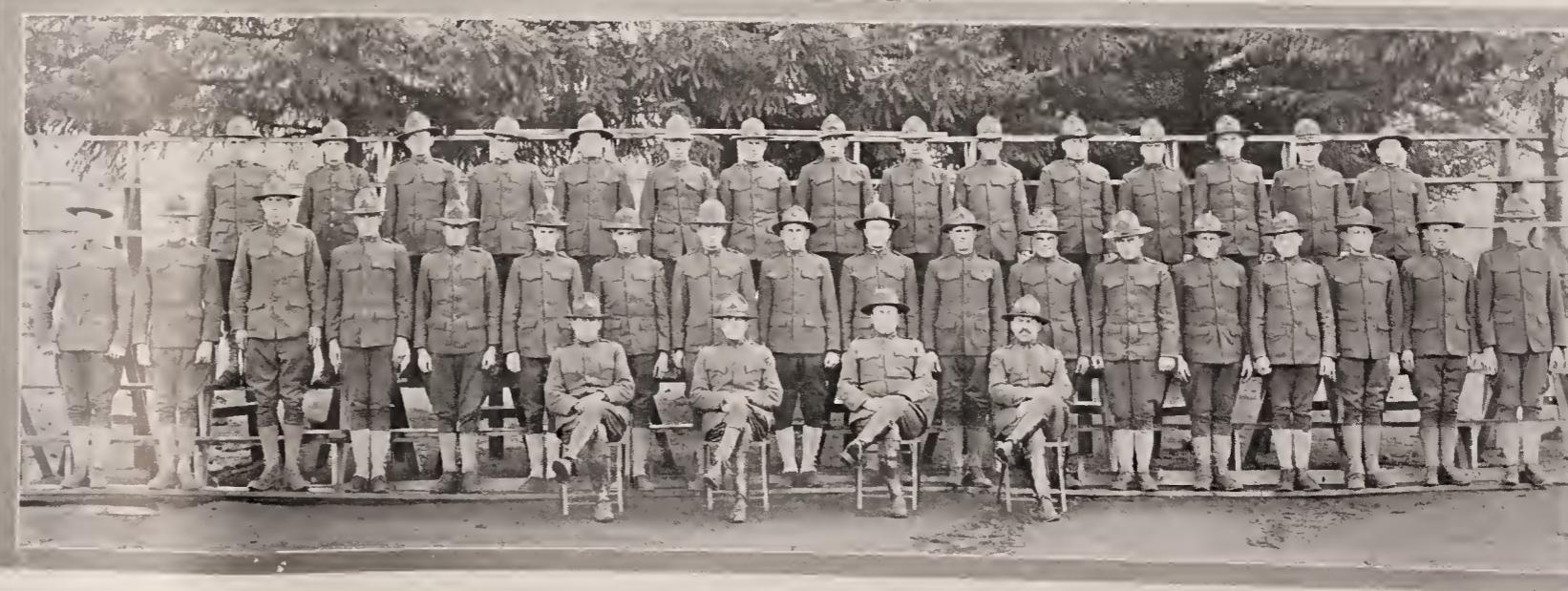
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Lt. David A. Hill
Personnel Adjutant



Capt. H. E. Anthony
Regimental Adjutant



MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 39TH FIELD ARTILLERY



39th FIELD ARTILLERY BAND



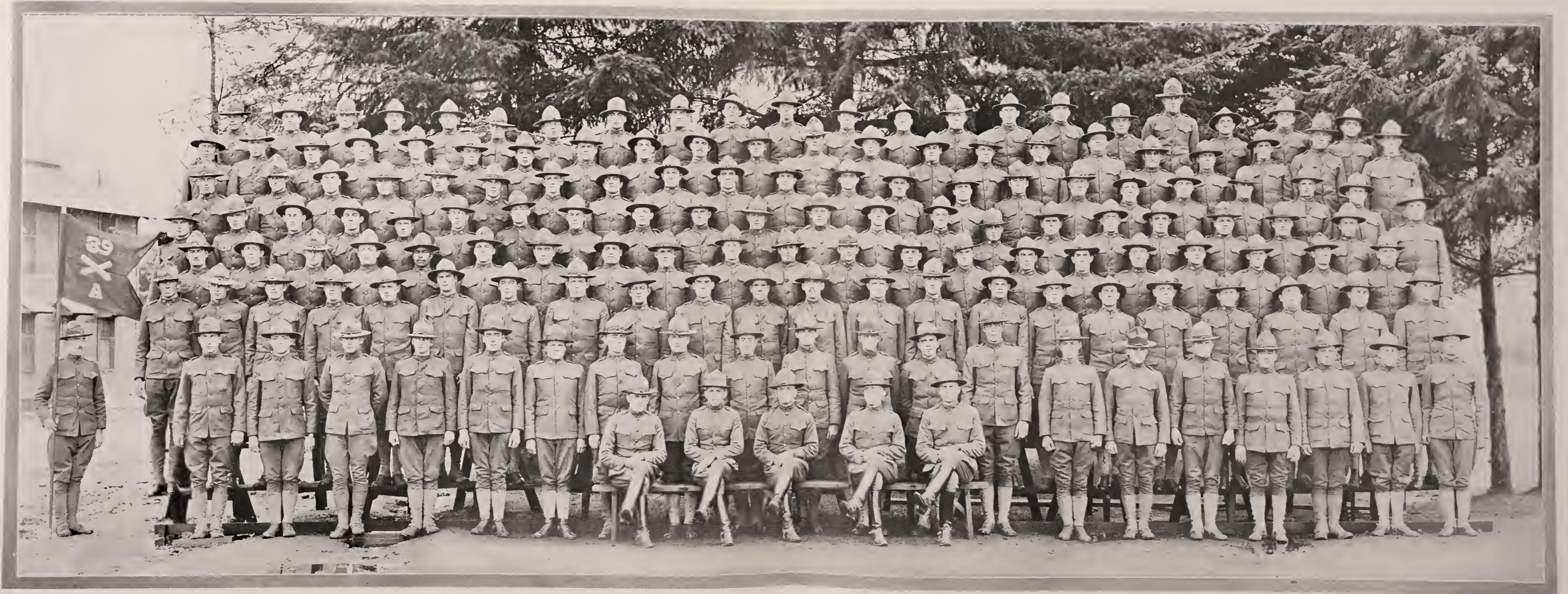
13TH FIELD ARTILLERY



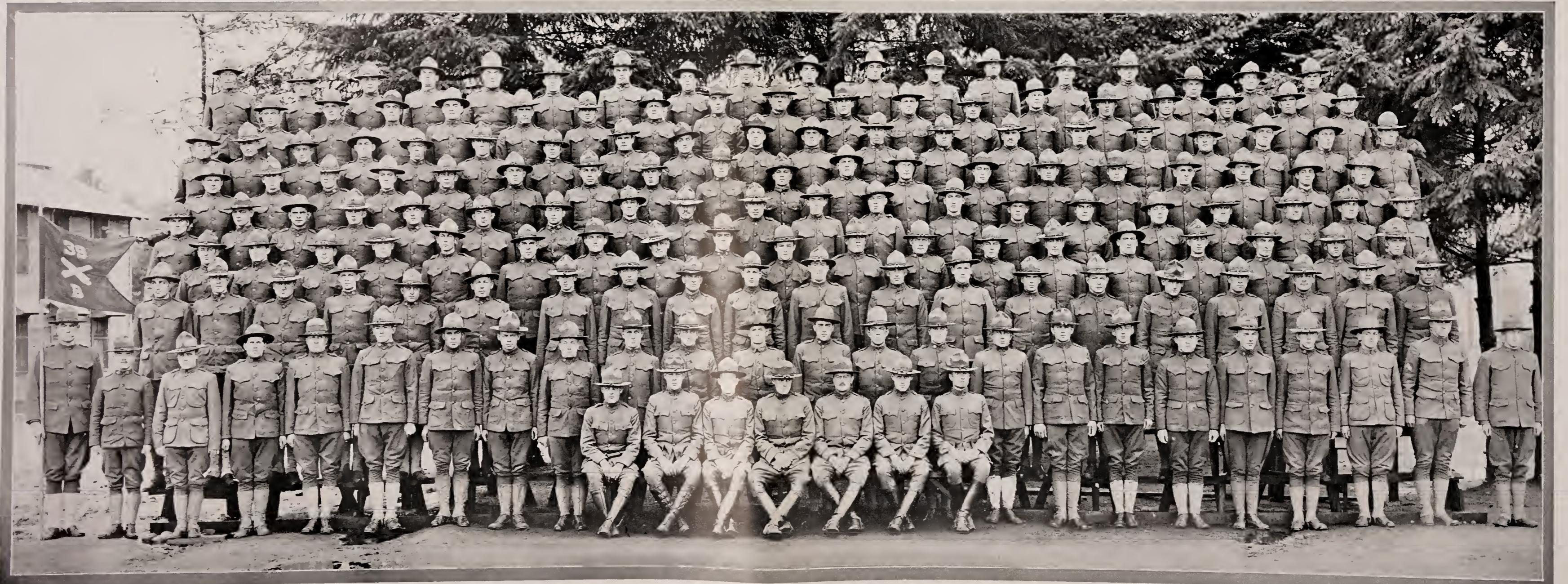
BRIGADE IN REVIEW



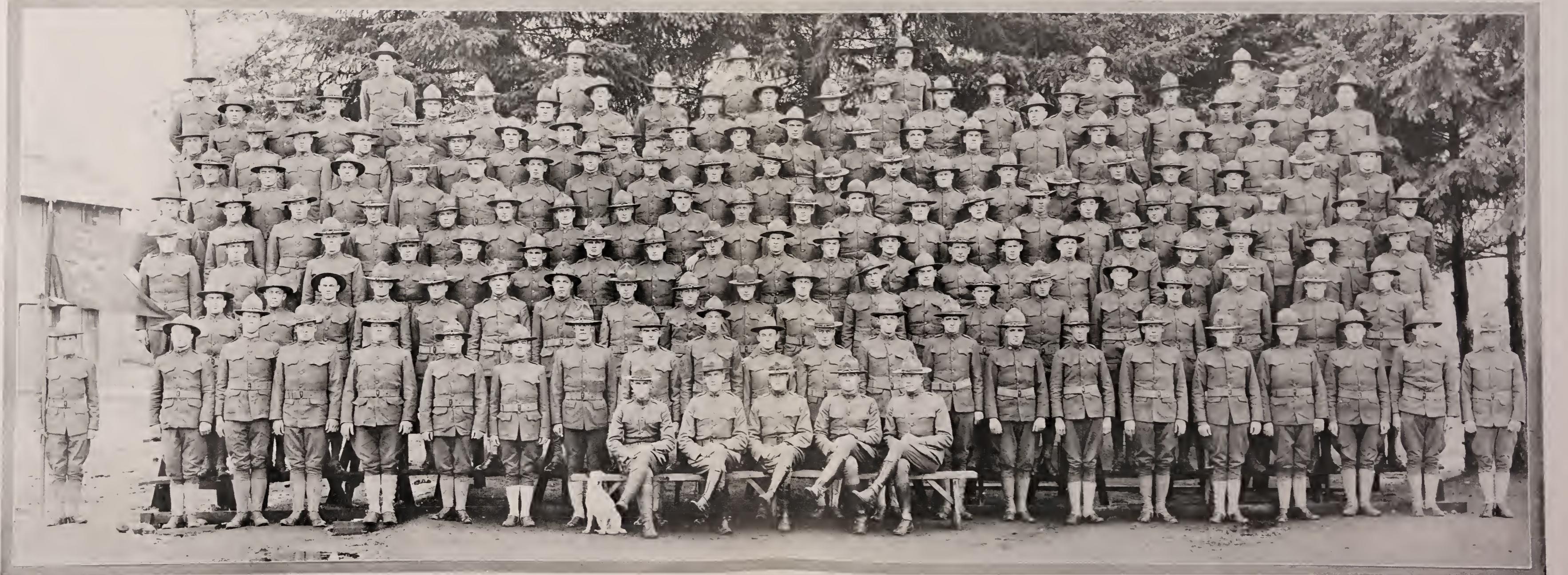
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY A, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY



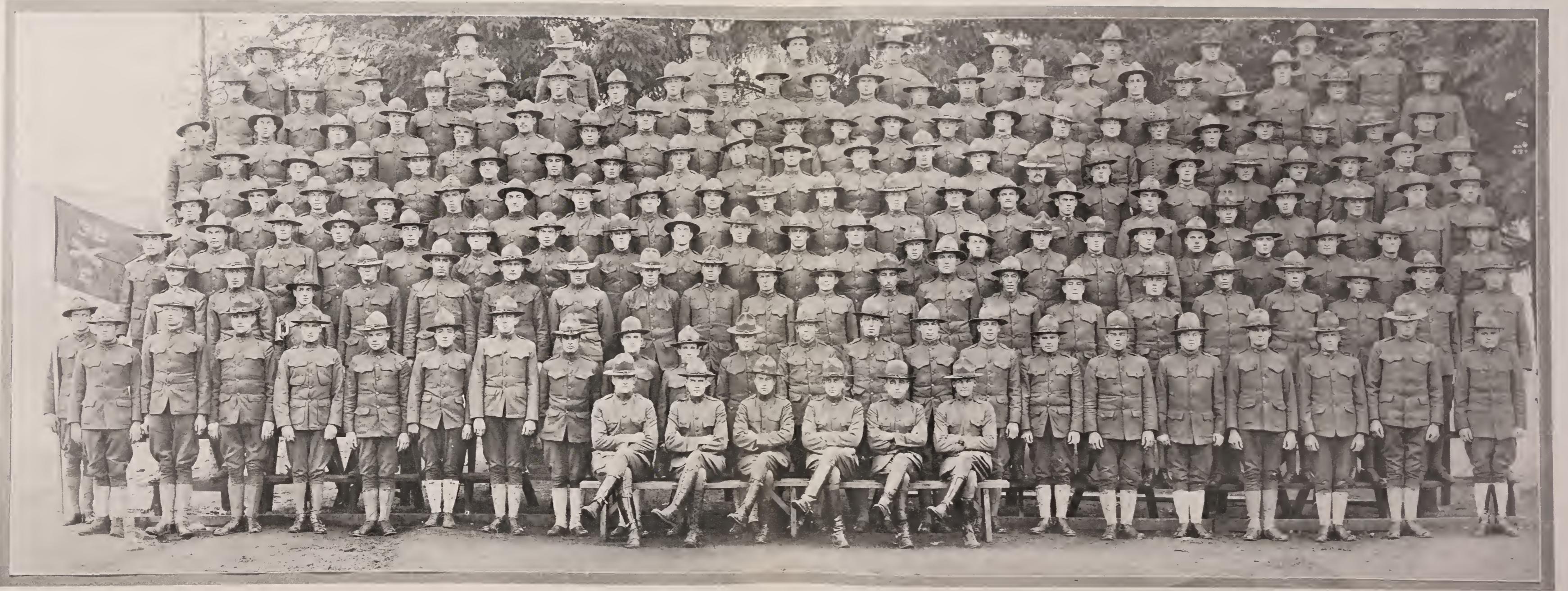
BATTERY B, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY C, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY



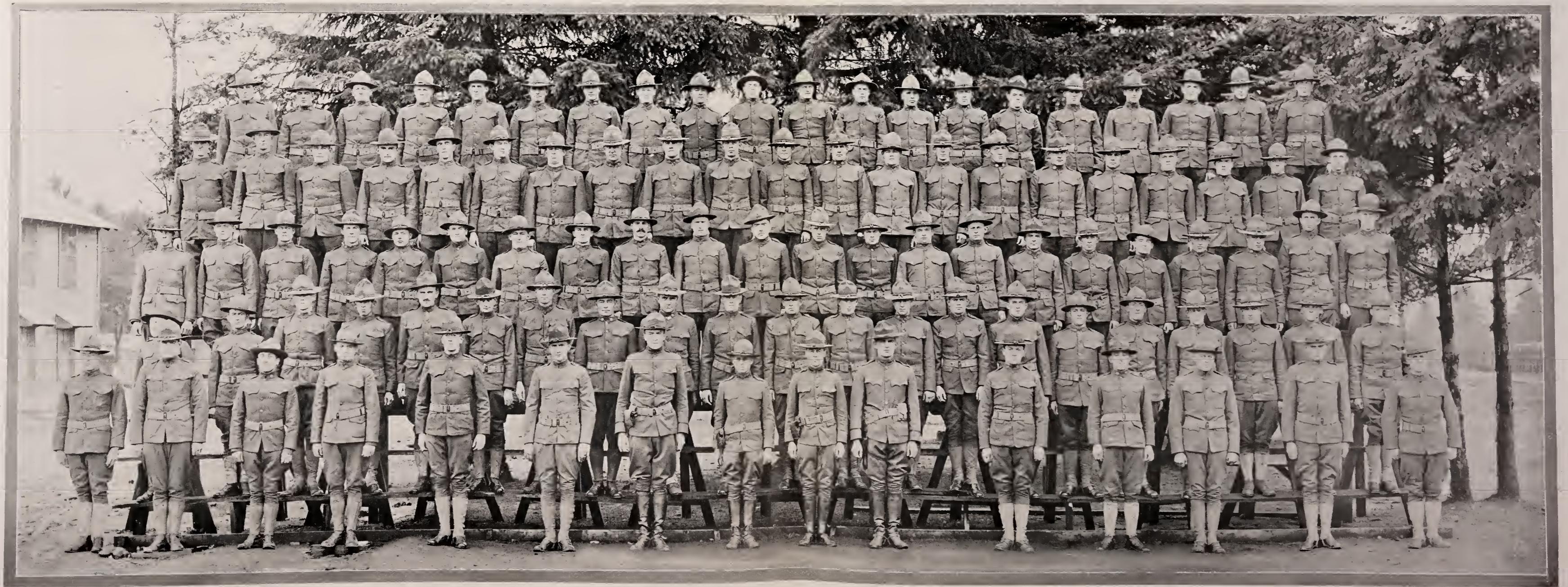
BATTERY D, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY E, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY F, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY



SUPPLY COMPANY, 39th FIELD ARTILLERY

38th Field Artillery

Lt.-Col. Julian I. Chamberlain, Commanding



ATE intervened to prevent a test of the real mettle of the 38th Field Artillery upon the field of honor in the world battle for freedom. Yet the quickly developed, high spirited individuality and the high degree of proficiency attained after less than three months of complete organization presaged at the time of the end of hostilities that its record would have been illustrious.

The history of the Regiment dates back to July 10, 1918, when the War Department ordered that it form a part of the Thirteenth Field Artillery Brigade in the new Thirteenth Division to be formed at Camp Lewis, Wash.

It was not however until August 12th, that organization was begun, which was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Julian I. Chamberlain, Commanding Officer to whose inspiring personality and able leadership is due in greatest measure the commendable esprit and co-operative zeal indicated by both officers and enlisted men.

On August 12th, the assignment of seventeen officers enabled a tentative organization to be formed. Most of the enlisted men came after the September draft. But with the assignment of 547 men from the Depot Brigade on August 16th, and the receipt of 232 more three days later, a formal training schedule was immediately put into effect.

During the months of September and October the Regiment grew to a strength of over 1,400 enlisted men and eighty officers; of the latter fifty-one were assigned.

The last day of August saw the beginning of real artillery training. A battery of material was drawn for instruction purposes and the exercise of calisthenics and "doughboy" drill was supplemented by the calathumpion antics necessary to the snappy execution of the school of the cannoneer.

The "doughboy" atmosphere was almost entirely dispelled when on September 4th, 350 horses were drawn. Major Derosey C. Cabell, Jr., who was then attached to the Regiment assumed charge of equitation and instruction in the care of the horse. Later, upon his leaving the Regiment, charge of this department devolved upon Major Shontz, whose general efficiency has contributed greatly to the military merit which the Regiment has attained.

On September 15th, Brigadier-General Ennis, Commanding General of the 13th F. A. Brigade, made his first inspection of the Regiment. Evidence of his exceptional knowledge and ability in the direction of training in horsemanship soon became apparent, and within a few weeks had resulted in the Regiment's sharing honor with the Brigade in being pronounced by a War Department Inspector as being in a better state of proficiency than any of the artillery units which had so far gone overseas.

A division Staff School, started on September 19th, was attended by the Com-

manding Officer and his Staff. Division, Brigade and Regimental Schools for both officers and men were conducted.

The setting of the sun did not mark the end of each day's toil and a Brigade



LT.-COL. JULIAN I. CHAMBERLAIN

School for officers was conducted by General Ennis each evening, and the non-commissioned officers were similarly provided for.

On November 2nd the first Brigade Review was held in which the Regiment

won favorable comment and the following Saturday a second Brigade Review took place amid the joyful expectation of early overseas service, but the signing of the armistice two days later caused fond hope to wane.

A picturesque touch was added to the appearance of the regiment on November 8th, by the arrival of camouflaged British material which consisted of 16 pieces, 31 caissons and 36 limbers. This additional equipment gave opportunity for more intensive training of cannoneers and by the latter part of the month service fire was started on the range east of the camp. The conduct of fire by the officers of the Regiment has compared favorably with those of the other units of the Brigade.

Except for a period of three weeks, during which Colonel William H. Donohue was in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Julian I. Chamberlain has been the commanding officer.

The 38th Band has been a source of pride to the Regiment. No issue instruments at the beginning were available and the band was therefore started under difficulties; but, within two weeks after organization, a very creditable concert was given at the Regimental Bandstand. At the same time the first Regimental sing of the Brigade was held, that voiced the "peppy" spirit of the enlisted men who were assembled for the first time on that occasion. In connection with the band, a Regimental Orchestra was organized which has furnished excellent music upon various social occasions.

Despite the absorbing strenuousness of the training programme, the organized entertainment of the enlisted men in the Regiment has not been neglected. Each afternoon the hour between 4 and 5 o'clock was devoted to organized play which was started under the direction of Lieutenant Bright. Out of this developed a baseball team. A Regimental basketball league was organized. The inter-battery games for the championship were stopped by the "Flu," but with the passing of the epidemic the games continued with the same enthusiastic interest as before. Direction of recreational activities were taken over by Chaplain Page upon his joining the Regiment.

Chaplain Page has developed a football team "a la Harvard" that has two victories to its credit, with others in prospect. The Committee on Training Camp Activities has contributed boxing gloves, and other athletic equipment to the Regimen which was divided among the various batteries. The regimental recreation hall has afforded a pleasant place to spend leisure moments. Dances and other entertainments had been planned but the influenza epidemic interfered with those and other indoor group activities as well.

On October 4th, an unusually delightful informal dance was given by the officers of the Regiment at the Recreation Hall. Music during the evening was furnished by the Regimental orchestra and some clever cabaret numbers were given by the talent from the Headquarters Company.

The conduct of the personnel has been such that the Guard House has been rather a lonesome place. Capt. Wm. C. Johnson was appointed Summary Court on September 9th and the first Special Courts Martial was appointed September 23rd with the following membership: Major Robert E. Shontz, Captains Rufus S. Frost



LT.-COL. JULIAN I. CHAMBERLAIN AND OFFICERS OF 38th FIELD ARTILLERY



Lieut. Paul J. Koughan
Reg't. Adjutant

and Edward Lee McFarlen and Lieutenants Paul J. Koughan and J. W. Hetherington.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, Commanding Officer of the 38th Field Artillery, began his service in the Cavalry, enlisting in First Troop of Squadron A, N. G., N. Y., during the Spanish-American War, 1898, serving as trooper and lance corporal.

He enlisted in Battery A, Massachusetts Field Artillery, Boston, Mass., on January 23, 1901, served in this organization until January 23, 1908, as driver, caisson corporal, guidon and chief of section.

Being an enthusiast in rifle and pistol shooting, he transferred to Company I of the 6th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, stationed at Concord, Mass., on February 19, 1908, and served in this organization for two years as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, during which period he was a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Team in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

His first commission was as 1st Lieutenant and

Adjutant in the 6th Massachusetts Infantry, June 20, 1910; transferred to the 8th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry on February 15, 1912, and was promoted to Captain and Adjutant of that Regiment on May 2, 1913, serving as such until May 13, 1915.

He was instrumental in organizing the Machine Gun Company of the 5th Massachusetts Infantry, and served at El Paso, Texas as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the Massachusetts troops on the Border.

In May, 1914, he had applied for and passed an examination for the Cavalry Reserve Corps at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where the Second U. S. Cavalry was then stationed, receiving the grade of Major of Cavalry.

At the outbreak of the present war, he was commissioned Major of Cavalry U. S. A., and ordered to active duty by the President on May 1, 1917, serving as an Instructor at the First Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, from where he was assigned to the 90th Division N. A., at Camp



Major Robert E. Shoutz

Travis, Texas and transferred to the F. A. as Major, attached to the 343rd F. A.

He was sent to the School of Fire for F. A., Fort Sill, Oklahoma, graduating as a member of the First War Class on December 15, 1917, and was ordered to duty as an Instructor in the School of Fire on January 1, 1918, remaining on duty until July 30, 1918, as Assistant Director in the Department of Reconnaissance.

He was promoted to Lt. Col. July 30, 1918, and ordered to Camp Lewis, Wash., assigned to the 38th F. A., commanding the Regiment since its organization with the exception of three weeks.

Colonel Donahue was relieved on November 12, 1918, since which time Lt. Col. Chamberlain has commanded the Regiment.

First Lieutenant Paul J. Koughan, Adjutant. Enlisted in the First Field Artillery of New Jersey, May 11, 1916. Appointed Sergeant October 1, 1916. Transferred with the organization on Sept. 27, 1917, to the 112th Heavy Field Artillery. Was graduated



Major Alexander A. Mitchell

from the Third Officers Training Camp, April 19, 1918, and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the National Army at Camp Jackson, S. C., June 1, 1918. Assigned to the 38th Field Artillery August 7, 1918. Promoted to First Lieutenant September 26, 1918. Personnel Adjutant of the 38th F. A., from August 21, 1918, to November 23, 1918, when he was appointed Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant W. K. McGill, Personnel Adjutant. Enlisted in the First New York Field Artillery June 1, 1917. Mustered into federal service on July 3rd following and was sent to the first Plattsburg Camp to which the unit was attached. The regiment joined the 27th New York Division at Spartanburg October 14, 1917. Entered the Third Officers Training Camp January 4, 1918. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the National Army at Camp Jackson, S. C., June 1, 1918. Joined the 38th Field Artillery at Camp Lewis, Wash., August 4, 1918. Adjutant of the second battalion of the 38th

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Lieut. Walter K. McGill
Personnel Adjutant



Col. William H. Donahue



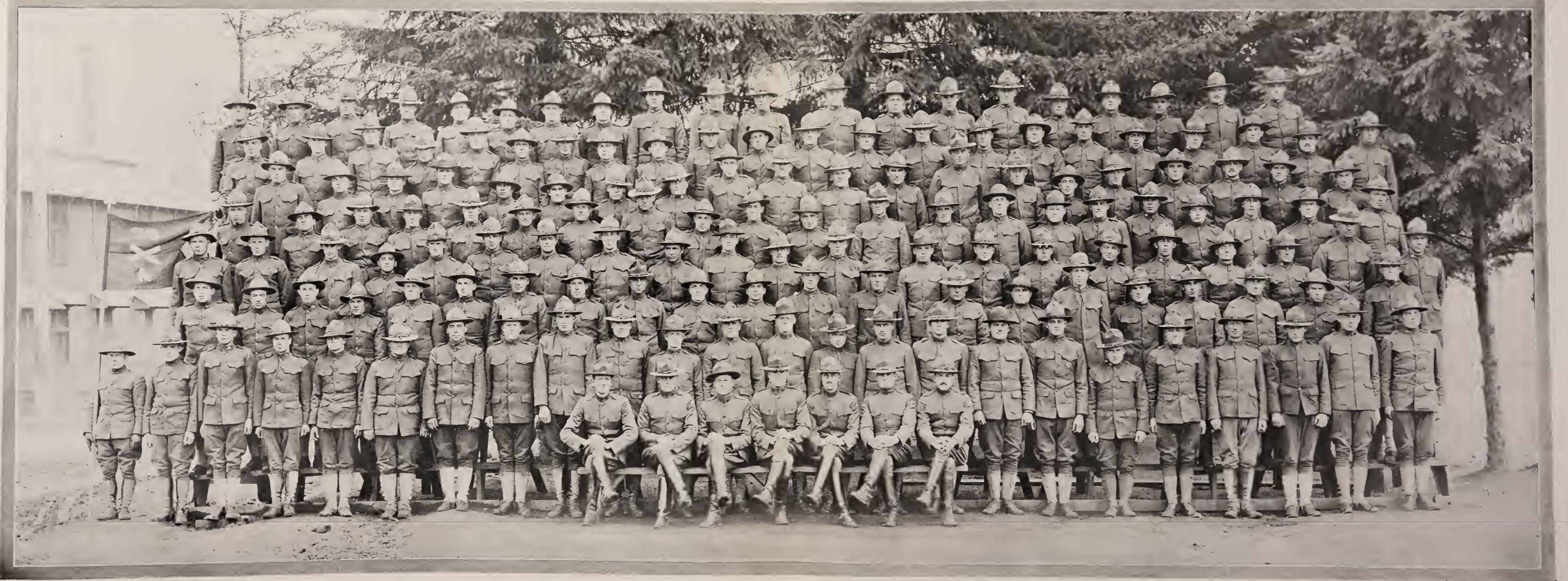
MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 38TH FIELD ARTILLERY



38th FIELD ARTILLERY BAND



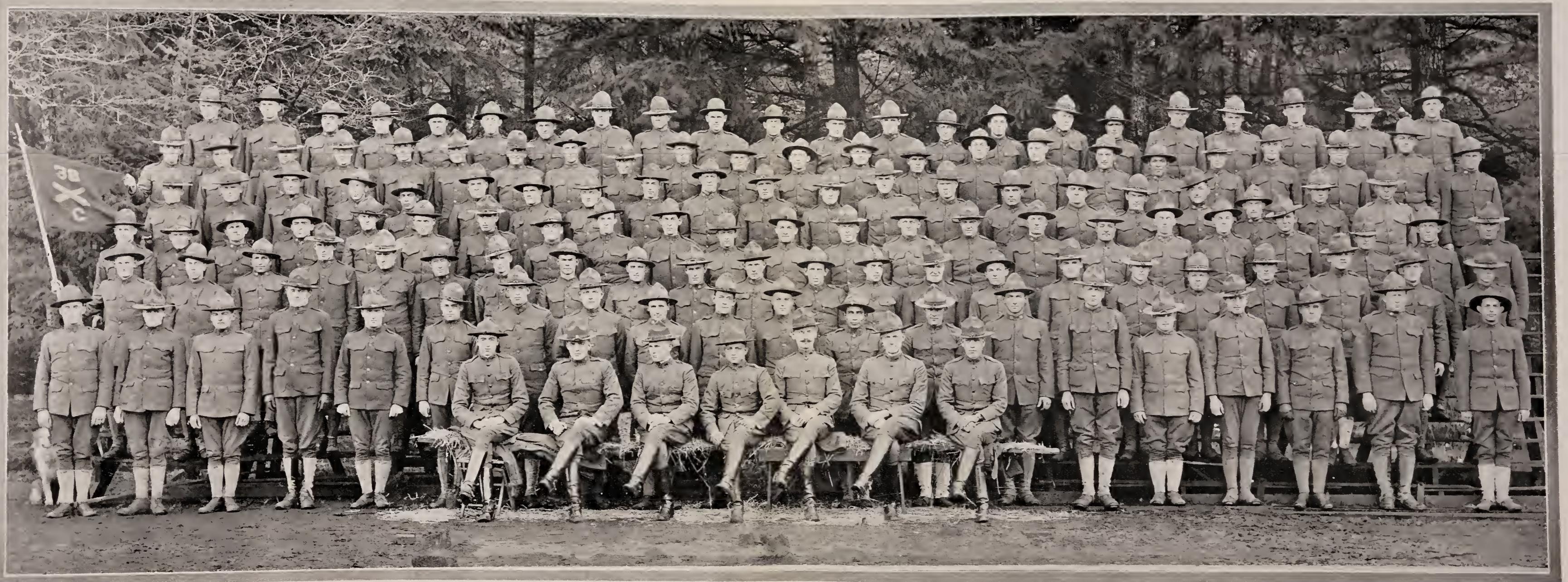
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 38th FIELD ARTILLERY



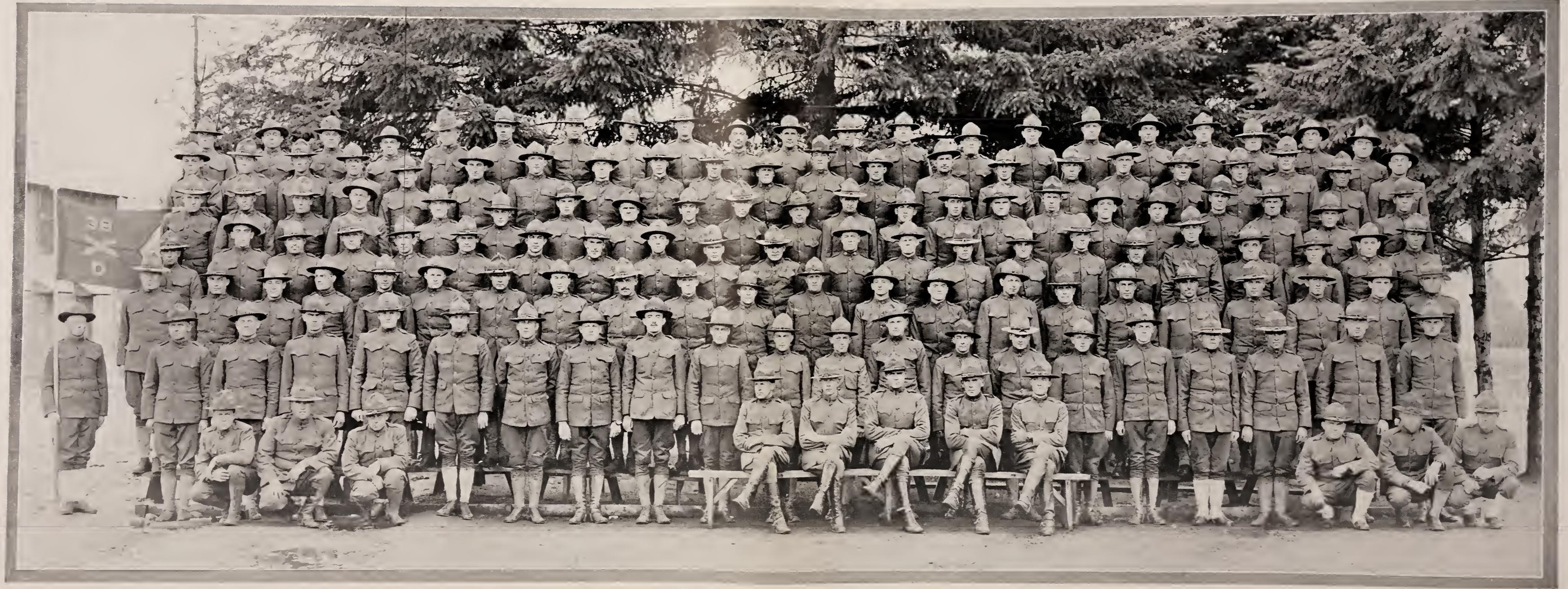
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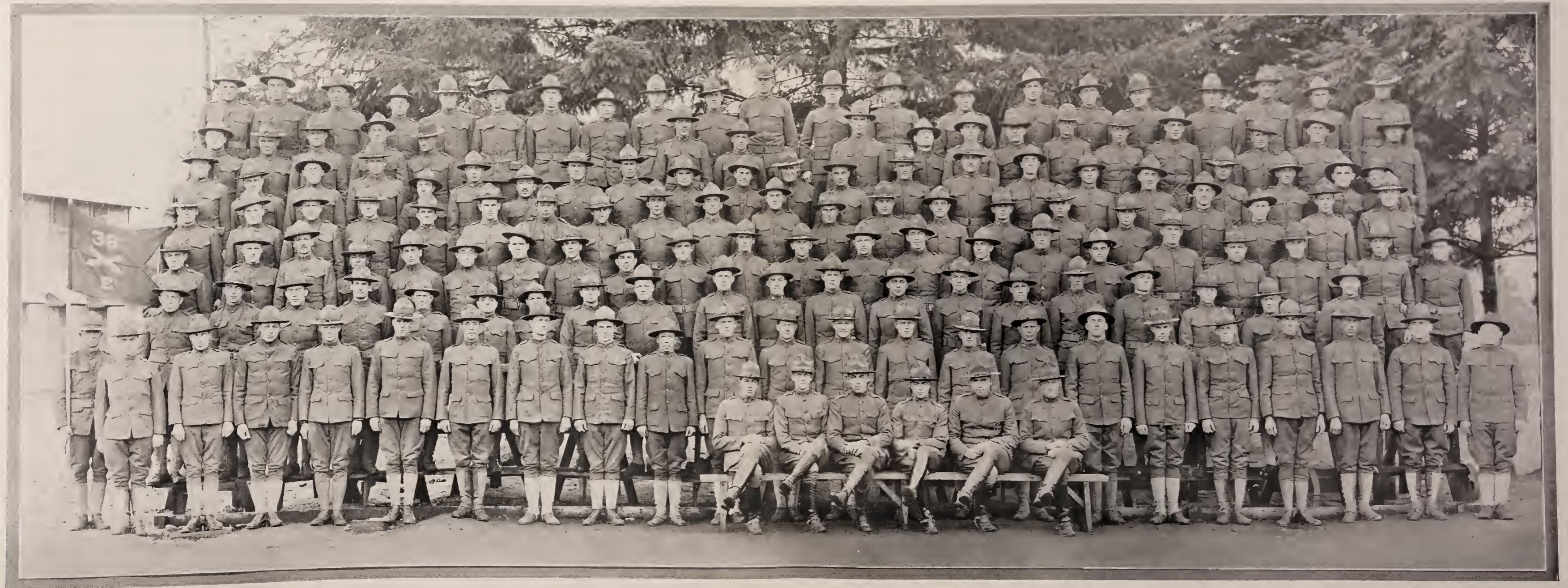
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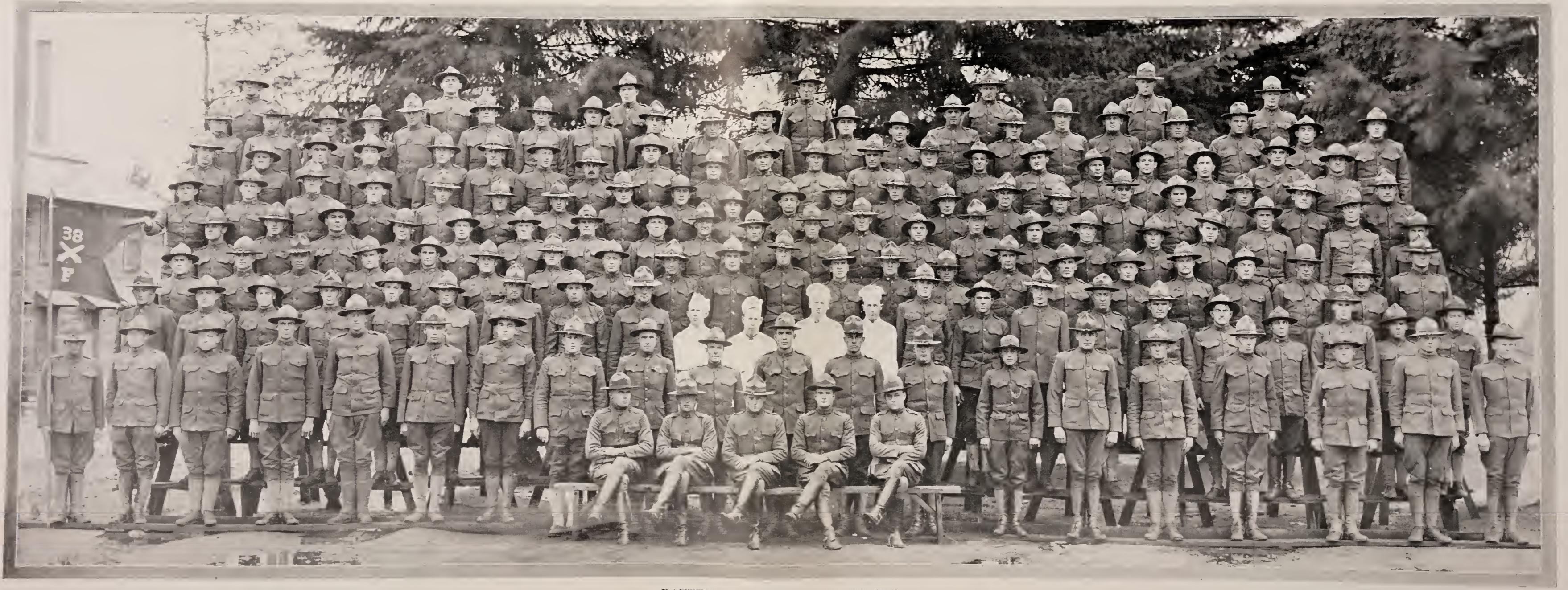
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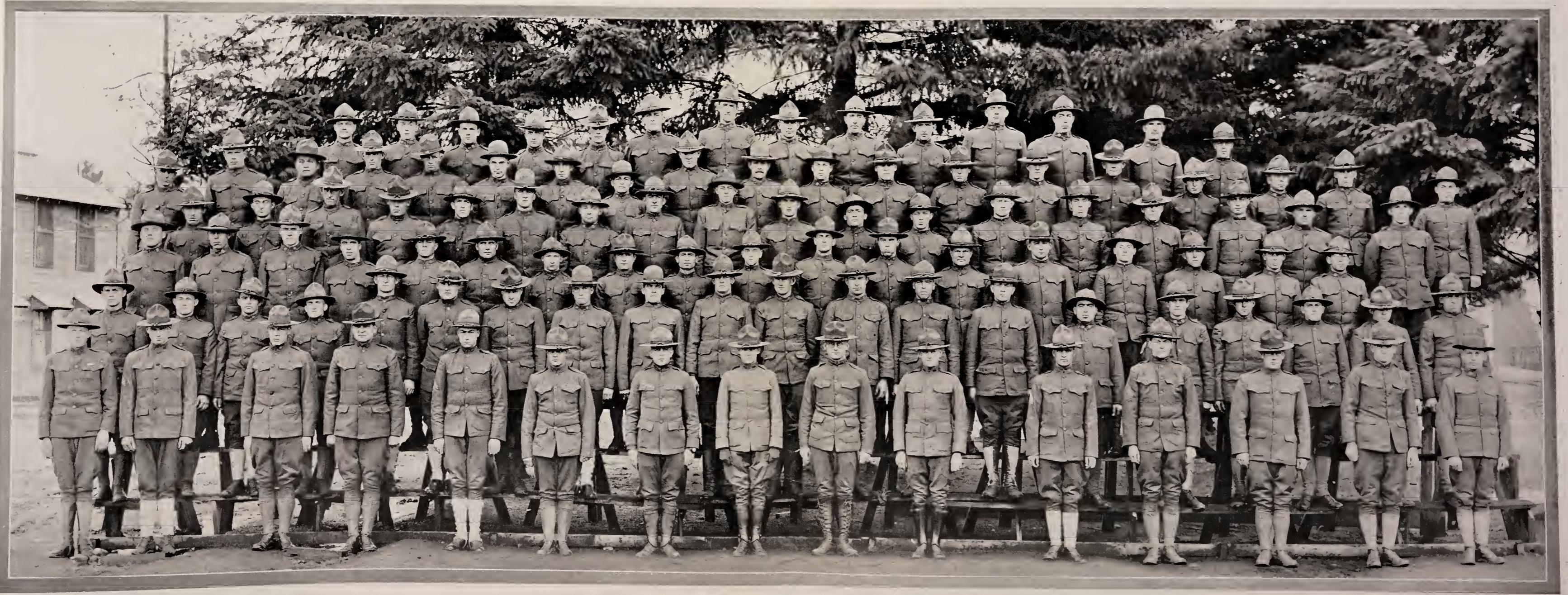
BATTERY D, 38th FIELD ARTILLERY



BATTERY E, 38th FIELD ARTILLERY



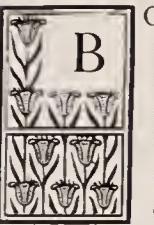
BATTERY F, 38th FIELD ARTILLERY



SUPPLY COMPANY, 38TH FIELD ARTILLERY

13th Trench Mortar Battery

Lt. Victor R. Anderson, Commanding



ORN on the twelfth day of August, 1918, one month and two days after the official order came from the War Department at Washington for the organization of the 13th Division, and ready for overseas service when the world war hostilities ceased, even to the extent of staging its "overseas banquet" on the night of November 6, are, in brief, the chief chronological events in the history of the 13th Trench Mortar Battery of the 13th Division, Camp Lewis, Washington.

With the arrival on the government's western military reservation of Victor R. Anderson, 1st Lieut., F. A., and Bart N. Peak, 2nd Lieut., U. S. A., from Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and their subsequent assignment to the 13th Trench Mortar Battery, the organization began to shape itself into an artillery machine.

Men were assigned to the 13th Trench Mortar Battery, in its early days, on verbal orders from the Headquarters of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, and came from the 166th Depot Brigade singly and in groups.

Men of every walk of life comprised the personnel of the battery, ranging from farmers and miners to university and college graduates.

No man was "out of order" in the 13th Trench Mortar Battery if he could shoulder and man a gun in defense of Freedom. From the first time that Lieutenant Victor R. Anderson had the men "fall in" they knew what it meant "to keep your heart and your gun clean and love your country and your cause."

In that "talk" the commanding officer outlined the duties of the trench artillery as "to remain in its place and fight its mortars until receipt of orders to abandon the position."

Loyalty to each other and their cause has always been a watch-word between the officers and their men.

Many of the non-commissioned officers were picked from the ranks; others were selected by the commanding officer from the 221 men sent to Camp Lewis from Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, at which camp they completed their course.

Victor R. Anderson, commanding officer of the battery and graduate of the University of Wisconsin, was commissioned First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on November 27, 1917. He entered the army on August 27, 1917. After serving five and one-half months at Camp Lee, Virginia; one and one-half months at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and one month at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, Lieutenant Anderson received his official notification to report

to Camp Lewis. He became attached to the 13th Trench Mortar Battery on August 10, 1918, and was assigned to the organization on August 19.

Bart N. Peak, 2nd Lieut., U. S. A., was graduated from the University of Kentucky, entered the army on September 22, 1917, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., on June 1, 1918, at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Lieutenant Peak came to Camp Lewis direct from Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and was attached to the 13th Trench Mortar Battery on August 7, 1918, and assigned to the organization twelve days later. Lieut. Peak was stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor from September 22, 1917, to May 5, 1918; at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, from May 6 to

Kansas, August 15. Prior to military service Lieutenant Sargent was an instructor in Pittsburg (Kansas) high school, and director of athletics. He was called to Camp Lewis from the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, attached to the 13th Trench Mortar Battery September 4, 1918, and assigned to the battery October 3. With the appointment of Lieutenant Peak as supply officer, the athletic end of the battery was taken over by Lieutenant Sargent who took the initiative in promoting athletic contests between the members of the organization. Besides being mess officer, he was a member of the athletic council of Camp Lewis. Lieutenant Sargent was stationed at Camp Funston from August 15, 1917, to May 31, 1918; at Camp Jackson, South Carolina from June 1 to June 15, 1918, and at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, June 15 to August 23, 1918.

Lieutenant Harry L. Burkhart entered the army September 8, 1917, being in charge of a group of first selective service men. He received his commission August 31, 1918, at Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Prior to work at the training school he had somewhat of a checkered career in the line, having served in a trench mortar battery as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant. Lieutenant Burkhart was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois, 10 months and at Camp Zachary Taylor two months. He was attached to the 13th Trench Mortar Battery on September 9, 1918.

Lieutenant Joe S. Ragan was attached to the 13th Trench Mortar Battery on December 6, 1918, coming to the organization from the School of Fire, Oklahoma. He was commissioned second lieutenant, August 17, 1918, at Fourth Officers' Training School, Louisville, Ky. Lieutenant Ragan entered the military service July 10, 1916, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Lieutenant Anderson surrounded himself with the following non-commissioned officers: First Sergeant, Hugh H. Blaisdell; Supply Sergeant, George L. Lloyd; Sergeants or Chief of Sections, Morris W. Martenet, Philip Francis Ryan, John Shelden, James P. Carpenter and Charles F. Le Maire; Mess Sergeant, Charles E. Hoadley and the following Corporals: Dana T. Colby, Kyle G. Fargo, Raymond C. Hague, Leo H. Baker, Horace B. Davies, Zeno Muggli, Franklin A. Nelson, John R. Scott, Rowland A. Brandt, Sidney E. Caldwell, Gordon W. Everett, Clifton B. Johnson, Ira T. Jones, William D. R. Sproat and George Charles Worth.

The closing days of the 13th Trench Mortar Battery were somewhat dark despite the good cheer that flowed in from relatives, friends and the officers. For more than a month the members of the battery were under strict quarantine for measles which broke out in one of the upper squad rooms and developed into an epidemic.

The personnel of the battery was composed mostly of men who had been "weathered" through several months of good stiff training on the depot brigade fields before they were transferred to the 13th Division.



Lt. Victor R. Anderson

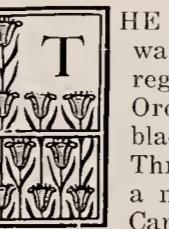




13th TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY



Capt. John A. Katz



HE motor school was started in the early days of the 39th F. A., which was to have been the 155 m. m. Schneider Howitzer heavy motorized regiment. Owing to the inability of obtaining an assignment of Ordnance trucks the first classes were conducted in the barracks with blackboard instruction on mechanical principles and motor construction. Through untiring efforts four discarded Jeffery "Quad" trucks and a mobile repair cart were obtained from the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Lewis and a Holt 55 h. p. 5-ton armored Artillery Tractor of the Caterpillar type was received from the Chalmers-Maxwell factory. The school

13th Field Artillery Brigade Motor School

Capt. John A. Katz, Commanding

was attended by over 300 men of the regiment and soon took on the appearances of a class room, garage, machine and blacksmith shop combined. Captain John A. Katz of Headquarters Company, assisted by Lieut. Henry C. Koch and Lieut. Richard W. Burton, had supervision of the school. The gun sheds at the 39th F. A. stables were assigned for motor park and shop. The personnel of the school included several skilled mechanics, varying from expert magneto and batterymen to blacksmiths and wheelwrights. So well did the men do their work that when any little repair job came up the first thought was "take it to the Motor School—they'll fix it." The men soon earned for themselves the saying that "the Motor School can do anything."

39TH FIELD ARTILLERY

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Upon arrival of Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, Major McIlvaine was placed in command of the 3rd Battalion, which he has commanded since.

First Lieutenant Maurice V. Kessler was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant from 2nd Officers' Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, November 27th, 1917. Attached to 342nd Field Artillery, Camp Funston, Kansas; joined December 15th, 1917. Assistant Judge Advocate 89th Division from February 15th, 1918, to May 1st, 1918.

Transferred to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, May 1st, 1918, and assigned to command Headquarters Company, Field Artillery Replacement Depot. Supply Officer 2nd Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Depot, June 1st to July 1st, 1918.

Transferred to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, July 2nd, 1918, and assigned to C Battery, 7th Battalion, Field Artillery Replacement Depot. Promoted to First Lieutenant, July 2nd, 1918.

Transferred to Camp Lewis, Washington, August 8th, 1918, and assigned to 39th Heavy Field Artillery. Organized Headquarters Company and commanded same to September 18th, 1918.

Battalion Adjutant and Assistant Regimental Adjutant from September 18th to date.

Captain William H. Fritz, Jr., was commissioned as Captain, August 15th, 1917, from Fort Niagara, N. Y., Officers' Training Camp.

Ordered to France as casualty officer immediately after training camp to Field Artillery School of Instruction, Samur, France. Assigned to Battery C, 103rd Field Artillery, January 1, 1918. At Chemin de Dame, Toul, Chateau Thierry, France. Returned to U. S., July 27th, 1918. Assigned to 39th Field Artillery, September 6th, 1918. Assigned to 13th Field Artillery Brigade, October 19, 1918. Served as Adjutant, 39th Field Artillery, from September 16, 1918, to October 19, 1918.

David A. Hill, 2nd Lieut. 39th F. A., enlisted in 1st Illinois Field Artillery as private September, 1915, called into Federal Service, July, 1916, and served on the border five months as cannoneer. Entered first training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, May, 1917, and commissioned 2nd Lt. Field Artillery, August 15, 1917. Assigned and joined 333rd Field Artillery, Camp Grant, Illinois, and assigned to Battery E, relieved from assignment and transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C., in May. Transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., June, 1918. Assigned to 39th Field Artillery, Camp Lewis, Washington, and joined in August, 1918. Appointed Acting Personnel Adjutant, August 21st and has served in that capacity since.

38TH FIELD ARTILLERY

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F. A., September 19 to November 25, when he was appointed Personnel Adjutant.

Major Alexander A. Mitchell. Enlisted in Co. D, 9th Inf., N. G. Penna., March 3, 1890. Mustered into Co. D, 9th Penna. Vol. Inf., May 11, 1898. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Co. K, 9th Penna. Vol. Inf., July 12, 1898. Mustered out October 29, 1898.

Enlisted Co. B, 9th Inf., N. G. Penna., January 4, 1909. Second Lieutenant Co. B, 9th Inf., November 29, 1909. First Lieutenant July 17, 1911. Captain Co. B, 9th Inf., March 20, 1916. Captain Btry. E, 3rd Penn. Field Artillery, August 16, 1916.

Major 38th F. A., September 15, 1918. Served during Spanish-American War; on Mexican border, and in France.

Colonel William H. Donahue. Seventeen years with Minnesota National Guard Field Artillery. Lt. Col. 151st F. A. (Rainbow Division). Served in France 11 months, 22 days. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross March 5, 1918.

Major Robert E. Shontz. Served 3 years, 1st Battery Field Artillery U. S. A. Discharged January 21, 1904; 3 years Machine Gun Platoon 5th Infantry I. N. G. Discharged February 5, 1907; 1 year Machine Gun Platoon 5th Infantry, discharged February 5, 1908; 1 year Machine Gun Platoon 5th Infantry, discharged February 5, 1909; 1 year 7 months Machine Gun Platoon 5th Infantry, discharged September 8, 1911; 1 year 7 months Battalion Sergeant-Major 5th Infantry. Discharged April 29, 1913; 2 years 1 month Regimental Commissary Sergeant 5th Infantry, discharged May 1, 1915. Commissioned First Lieutenant of Cavalry May 15, 1917. Served in Federal service June 27, 1917, to November 17, 1917. Transferred to Battery A, 3rd Illinois Field Artillery, July 10, 1917. Transferred to Battery A, 124th Field Artillery, September 21, 1917. Commissioned Captain November 17, 1917. Transferred to Battery D, 124th Field Artillery, October 30, 1917. Commissioned Major July 30, 1918. Transferred to 38th Field Artillery August 31, 1918. Services continuous. Served in Federal service on the Mexican border 5 months. Foreign service: 7 months Philippine Islands, and 3 months in France.

When General Ennis left for France, Col. B. M. Bailey assumed command of the Brigade and Major Arthur A. White was appointed Commander of the 37th Regiment.



Roster of Officers, 13th Field Artillery Brigade

Brigadier General W. P. Ennis, Commanding
Lt.-Col. Harry Hulen, Adjutant
Capt. Theodore E. Buechler, Intelligence Officer
Capt. William H. Fritz, Jr., Operations Officer
1st Lt. Clarence P. Townsley, aide
1st Lt. Leo M. Kreber, aide
1st Lt. George W. Kelly, Detachment Commander
2nd Lt. Cornelius B. Cabage, Assistant to Adjutant
2nd Lt. Morrie J. Crutcher, Signal Officer
2nd Lt. Charles F. Emery, Supply Officer
2nd Lt. Ty White, Assistant Operations Officer
37TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Col. Benjamin M. Bailey, Commanding
Major Andrew D. Christian, Commanding 1st Battalion
Major Arthur A. White, Commanding 2nd Battalion
2nd Lt. Charles L. Justi, Adjutant
2nd Lt. Henry F. Lasch, Acting Personnel Adjutant
2nd Lt. William H. Hanner, Supply Officer

Capt. Tracy Acosta
2nd Lt. James L. Barr
2nd Lt. Adrian F. Barstow
2nd Lt. Clyde E. Bourke
2nd Lt. Patrick J. Brady
2nd Lt. Earl A. Britton
2nd Lt. Clarence L. Brown
2nd Lt. Edward C. Brown
2nd Lt. Evlon E. Brown
2nd Lt. Stephen E. Brown
2nd Lt. William A. Brown
1st Lt. William C. Brown
2nd Lt. Thomas S. Browning
2nd Lt. Arthur L. Bruechner
2nd Lt. William W. Bryan
1st Lt. John B. Freeman
2nd Lt. Wilbert D. Bryant
2nd Lt. Marc A. Buckingham
2nd Lt. Harry E. Budelier
2nd Lt. William R. Buell
2nd Lt. Walter L. Bumgardner
2nd Lt. Dennis Burke
2nd Lt. John V. Burley
2nd Lt. Brainerd C. Burnham
2nd Lt. Daniel W. Burson
2nd Lt. Richard W. Chapman
1st Lt. John B. Coan, Chaplain
Capt. Thomas J. Collins
2nd Lt. Fred A. Crane
2nd Lt. Roy W. Eaton
1st Lt. Orin C. Fowler
2nd Lt. Raymond E. Fox
1st Lt. John B. Freeman
1st Lt. John M. Henderson
2nd Lt. Thomas L. Hooper
1st Lt. Floyd Hopper
1st Lt. Fred A. King
1st Lt. Howard W. Lansing
2nd Lt. A. E. Latto
2nd Lt. William A. McCarty
2nd Lt. Colbert C. McClain
2nd Lt. George H. MacNish
2nd Lt. Ellsworth Y. Mann
2nd Lt. Clifton A. Metcalfe
2nd Lt. Arthur R. Meyers
2nd Lt. Francis Mitchell
2nd Lt. Norman B. Moses
2nd Lt. Joseph V. Murray
2nd Lt. Arthur R. Myers
2nd Lt. Edward D. Norvell
2nd Lt. Eugene R. Orwig
1st Lt. Alfred Palm

Continued

2nd Lt. Anthony R. Palmer	2nd Lt. Donald M. Shanafelt
2nd Lt. William E. Perry	Capt. Glenn T. Soule
2nd Lt. Thomas H. Phillips	1st Lt. Harold H. Sprigle
1st Lt. Victor Piro	Capt. J. Thompson
2nd Lt. Claude A. Plumlee	1st Lt. Burton Van Dyke
2nd Lt. Hugh L. Rea	Capt. Frank B. Willingham
2nd Lt. Thorwald M. Reed	2nd Lt. Robert H. Wilson
1st Lt. Otto E. Schoenfeld	

39TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Col. Harold E. Marr, Commanding	
Lt.-Col. Clarence A. Mitchell	
Major Edward Montgomery, Commanding 1st Battalion	
Major John H. McIlvaine, Commanding 2nd Battalion	
Capt. Harold E. Anthony, Adjutant	
2nd Lt. David A. Hill, Personnel Adjutant	
2nd Lt. Young M. Langdon, Supply Officer	

Major Jacob F. Avery	2nd Lt. Glen L. Buck
1st Lt. Alfred E. Bieber	2nd Lt. George L. Bunch
Capt. William E. Boeger	2nd Lt. Henry M. Burton
2nd Lt. Raymond P. Brandt	2nd Lt. Richard W. Burton
2nd Lt. Martin P. Bringardner	1st Lt. Joseph H. Cahill
2nd Lt. Robert P. Brooks	2nd Lt. William H. Caine
2nd Lt. Willard Brooks	2nd Lt. Raymond H. Carpenter
2nd Lt. John W. Brophy	1st Lt. James W. Carter
2nd Lt. Carlyle G. Brown	2nd Lt. Jacob Cohen
2nd Lt. Carl O. Brown	1st Lt. Kent R. Costikyan
2nd Lt. Charles M. Brown	2nd Lt. George B. Cox
2nd Lt. Robert S. Brown	Capt. Willard Doerr
2nd Lt. Robert T. Brown	1st Lt. Park Duncan
2nd Lt. William J. Brown	2nd Lt. Adolph G. Eddinger
2nd Lt. Carl G. Browne	1st Lt. Lisle C. Ehnhart
2nd Lt. Ethan W. Bruce	2nd Lt. Ernest W. Ellis
2nd Lt. Arthur H. Brunkow	2nd Lt. Ralph Faulkner
2nd Lt. Otto Brunner	2nd Lt. Ward B. Freeman
1st Lt. Francis Bryan	Capt. Lloyd M. Garner

2nd Lt. Joe Glenney	
2nd Lt. Delwin V. Glens	
2nd Lt. Marshall L. Godman	
Capt. W. H. Griffith	
2nd Lt. Samuel M. Harris	
2nd Lt. Robert D. Highfill	
Major Clarence L. Hilbert	
2nd Lt. Paul M. Holtzmuller	
2nd Lt. Guy B. Hooker	
2nd Lt. Grover T. Hornberger	
2nd Lt. Harold B. Ingersoll	
2nd Lt. Vitold A. Jazinowski	
Capt. James J. Johnson	
Capt. John A. Katz	
2nd Lt. Robert C. Keane	
2nd Lt. John A. Kearns	
1st Lt. Maurice V. Kessler	
1st Lt. Edwin G. Knepper	
2nd Lt. Henry C. Koch	
2nd Lt. Thomas H. Lanigan	
2nd Lt. William P. Lockwood	
2nd Lt. George B. Lyman	
1st Lt. Norman A. Meyer	
1st Lt. R. C. M. Miller	
2nd Lt. Daniel W. Mitchel	
2nd Lt. Weldon L. Moore	
2nd Lt. David E. Mulcahy	
1st Lt. Samuel E. Newman,	
Chaplain	
2nd Lt. Michael Olt, Jr.	
2nd Lt. Millard Peck	
2nd Lt. Louis H. Phillips	
2nd Lt. Byron C. Potts	
2nd Lt. George L. Richardson	
2nd Lt. Frederick B. Sherman	
2nd Lt. William C. Styslinger	
1st Lt. Thomas P. Todd	
2nd Lt. Arthur K. Underwood	

38TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. Julian I. Chamberlain, Commanding	
Major Robert E. Shonts, Commanding 1st Battalion	
Major Alexander A. Mitchell, Commanding 2nd Battalion	
1st Lt. Donald B. Hussey, Supply Officer	
2nd Lt. Paul J. Koughan, Adjutant	
2nd Lt. Walter K. McGill, Personnel Adjutant	

2nd Lt. Ralph S. Allen	2nd Lt. Paul Frampton
1st Lt. Fred L. Beck	Capt. R. C. Frost
2nd Lt. Neil J. Bose	2nd Lt. Myron G. Gillette
2nd Lt. Pinckney P. Brewer	2nd Lt. Taylor Gilliland
2nd Lt. Walter Bright	2nd Lt. George B. Gilsdorf
1st Lt. Robert E. Britnell	2nd Lt. Myer H. Gladstone
2nd Lt. Glenn A. Brooke	2nd Lt. Joseph W. Glascock
2nd Lt. Robert E. Brooks	2nd Lt. Louis E. Grammer
2nd Lt. Benjamin K. Brouwer	2nd Lt. George H. Green
2nd Lt. George B. Brown	2nd Lt. Gilson E. Hart
2nd Lt. Grant R. Brown, Jr.	1st Lt. Earl W. Hartt
2nd Lt. Harry A. Brown	1st Lt. George W. Haverstick
2nd Lt. Robert G. Brown	1st Lt. Claude Helgesen
2nd Lt. William E. Brown	1st Lt. John W. Hetherington
2nd Lt. Helm Bruce, Jr.	1st Lt. Herbert O. Hewitt
2nd Lt. John D. Bryant	2nd Lt. Harry M. Hice
2nd Lt. Horace C. Buchanan	2nd Lt. Alfred M. Hickman
2nd Lt. John D. Buchanan	2nd Lt. Robert H. Jones
2nd Lt. John L. Buckler	2nd Lt. James W. Kelley
2nd Lt. Peter F. Bullen	2nd Lt. Robert N. Kirkland
2nd Lt. Raymond P. Burns	1st Lt. Edgar Kisner
Capt. Andrew Carrigan	2nd Lt. Joseph K. Latvis
2nd Lt. Walter A. Cope	2nd Lt. Frank I. Lawson
2nd Lt. M. S. Cruikshank	2nd Lt. Edgar J. Leach
1st Lt. Phillip L. Davidson	1st Lt. Eric G. Leander
2nd Lt. Paul W. Dayton	

Capt. John F. Leary, Jr.

1st Lt. Cory C. Ledyard

1st Lt. George Ledyard

Capt. John L. Lewis

2nd Lt. Edward V. McCarthy

2nd Lt. James I. McCormick

2nd Lt. John W. McFall

Capt. Edward Lee McFarlane

2nd Lt. Lawrence B. McSpadden

Capt. William H. Mandeville

Capt. Edgar A. O'Hair

1st Lt. Gordon B. Pace

1st Lt. Herman R. Page,

2nd Lt. Frank D. Purdue

Capt. Edwin B. Rhea

2nd Lt. Harry B. Roulfs

1st Lt. Thilgman Sharp

1st Lt. Leon E. Story

Capt. John O. Tillotson

1st Lt. Paul H. Welch

1st Lt. Charles Wemken

2nd Lt. Maxwell C. Wheat

TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.

1st Lt. Victor R. Anderson, Commanding

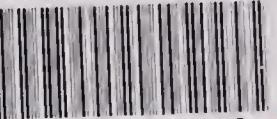
2nd Lt. Harry L. Burkhart

2nd Lt. Frank Sargent

2nd Lt. Bart N. Peak

Lieut. Joe S. Ragan





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